





**PERU GETS RECOGNITION.**  
Administration Puts Its O. K. on New Provisional Government Just Started at Lima.  
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Bryan directed American Minister McMillan at Lima yesterday to recognize the new provisional government of Peru on behalf of the United States. This action was taken upon the application of the Peruvian legation in this city. Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the subject, indicating that he did not care to be put in the position of appearing to forestall criticism of his action, and preferred to let the facts speak for themselves.

Recent disorders in the capital as a protest against the increase of taxes and the arrest today of 200 persons for orders were suppressed by the men, who used their arms in pursuance of its demands. The government ordered the special editor of opposition newspapers, which had advanced the cause of their newspaper, to remain in the capital on the request of the government.

Mars meetings have been held in the restaurants against the tax, but no demonstration was used in the suppression of the disorders.

Recent disorders in the House of Representatives in the capital, with the Japanese causing the disturbance, led the Speaker, Ikuo Oka, to feel himself personally responsible for the incidents in Paris.

Count Gobbel Yannen, Minister of Interior, conferred with the speaker today on the situation, which is growing more acute.

Later in the day Oka was found to continue in the office of Senator Gobbel Yannen.

**SOUTH CAROLINA KILLS ALIEN BREMNER.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
COLUMBIA (S. C.) Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) The South Carolina legislature over the objection of representatives of all political parties has voted to change pending an election. The situation is similar to those existing in Mexico and Haiti.

The Peruvian government was reorganized recently, the President being ousted and a governing junta consisting of representatives of all political parties taking charge pending an election. The situation is similar to those existing in Mexico and Haiti.

Carnotite.

**SAYS RADIUM KILLED BREMNER.**

**PITTSBURGER OBJECTS TO GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.**

**Declares His Company Will Allow United States to Use Process for Charity Purposes and Predicts Starding Results from Future Use of the Mineral on Farms.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—General objections to Senator Walsh's bill for government control of all radium bearing lands were made today before the Senate Mines Committee by J. M. Flannery of Pittsburgh, president of private corporation producing radium. He attacked principally the broad powers to be conferred on the secretary of the interior, some of which he characterized as "an outrage."

Flannery declared that a government representative in Colorado gathered information of the carnage practically at the point of a gun. The Indians would be killed if they did not give up their lands. A few emergency measures will be allowed, which he characterized as "an outrage."

At the time of her wedding to Gen. Clay, Miss Hunt was 15 years old. Gen. Clay, who was at one time a member of the House, harried the national attention when she married Gen. Cassius Clay, then a member of the Senate, after the wedding. She will go to the coast after the survey, if the survey is favorable, to stop the ceremonies.

The girl left Clay several days after the wedding, and since has been married four times, died in 1908.

**HERMAGE KILLS HIMSELF.**

Tampa Business Man Who Once Lived at Santa Monica Bullet Into His Head.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
YAMPA (Colo.) Feb. 13.—William J. Hermage, son of H. J. Hermage of the Hermage Mercantile Company, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself in the head. He had been called to breakfast when he was 26 years old.

For several days he had been absent. His parents are now searching for him, having learned that he had been home for several years. Hermage was one of the young merchants in the state, having for some time directed the business founded by his father. No cause for his death has been assigned.

**CHILDREN DISAPPEAR.**

Bakersfield Girls Who Disappeared at Sacramento Away Mysterious.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 13.—Franklin Porter, aged 14, boy of Bakersfield, disappeared from the city this morning. His parents are now searching for him, having learned that he had been home for several years. Porter was one of the young men of the city, having for some time directed the business founded by his father. No cause for his disappearance has been assigned.

The committee plans to close its hearings next Monday.

**CHECK ON BURLESON.**

Further Changes in Postoffice Rates Must Be Authorized by Law, If Appropriation Bill Passes.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—With the \$2,000,000 appropriation bill before it, the Senate committee reported an amendment to prevent further changes in rates or extension of the parcel post without Congressional action.

Postmaster-General Burleson extended the weight limits and reduced the rates recently and it was developed that he had no legal authority to do so.

Maintaining that it has been impossible to determine what it costs to operate the parcel post, the committee wants to check charges.

**SOP FOR THE UNION.**

Bill to Forbid the Marine Band From Playing at Private Entertainments Introduced in the House.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) Representative Kahn today introduced a bill in the House forbidding the United States Marine Band of this city to play for private entertainments or functions. The bill increases the pay of the bandmen.

There has been much complaint from musicians' unions against the competition of the Marine Band.

**MISS REDMOND DIES.**

Beautiful Prima Donna Disappeared With Frank Burns Away.

IN DIRECT WIRE TO THE NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) Miss Helen Redmond, described a few years ago by the writers as "one of the most prima donnas" died yesterday at Luke's Hospital from pneumonia. Luke Redmond was the widow of Frank Burns, the famous tenor, who was coming from Madam Tussaud's.

The girls asked if they had been to see her, and had missed seeing her. They walked to the Southern bridge, and since that time have been seen or heard of.

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**POWDER KILLS FIVE.**

KENILVOR (N. J.) Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) Four persons were killed in an explosion of powder which destroyed the project of a hotel and Long Beach.

Both express and passenger trains will await further developments from Long Beach.

**SCIENTIFIC DRESS.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) Lord William Percy has come to New York to present his title ducal hunt to the community of New York.

Comfort without expense for information and advertisement.

File Court in 6 to 12 months.

**LOW UPSTAIRS RENT.**

Years of experience and immense volume of business tell the story. The best go first—pick your suit to-day.

**Stewart THE SQUARE TAILOR.**

Third Floor, Exchange Building 321 W. 3rd Street, Take Elevator

## TO EDUCATE HENS TO LAY.

AGRICULTURAL BILL TACKLES MIGHTY PROBLEM.

Among the Multitude of Investigations Thought Up by the Democrats This Is One—Congressmen Will Still Have Free Seeds to Distribute if Act Passes.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—How to make hens lay more eggs was one of the multitude of investigations authorized in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill reported today.

Congressmen will continue to distribute free seeds, the Weather Bureau service will be extended to the Panama Canal and insular possessions, money will be appropriated for research studying how to eliminate the waste and profits in foodstuffs between the producer and the consumer, and a general reorganization of the Department of Agriculture along lines of great efficiency will be demanded by Senator Houston, who was authorized in appropriations aggregating \$25,000,000.

**POULTRY TRUST JAILED.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Eleven members of the so-called poultry trust, all wealthy, began today their sentence of three years in jail for violation of the State anti-monopoly law.

Solomon Frankel and William W. Smith, who also were convicted, did not go to jail. Their counsel explained that Frankel is ill and that Smith recently was crippled by an accident in the West and is now on his way to New York.

**INVOKES INDIAN TREATY.**

Government Officials Sustain Right to Hunt Under Peace With Indians.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
BREMERTON (Wash.) Feb. 13.—Terms of a treaty between the government and the Squamish Indians in the early '50's, and signed at Seattle, were violated by the Indians, who were hunting on tribal lands.

Bertillon was a distinguished anthropologist and was the author of many works on ethnography, anthropometry and criminal photography.

**FOUR-YEAR-OLD LICENSE GOOD.**

Butte (Mont.) Man Wins Girl Back Again After Quarrel When Certificate Was Granted.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
BUTTE (Mont.) Feb. 13.—After carrying his marriage license in his pocket for four years, Oscar Saari announced the clerk in the Marriage License Bureau by calling there today and asking if the paper was still good.

Being informed that the document was as good as ever, Saari announced that he was to marry the girl named Saari, whom he first met in 1908. He agreed to marry when the couple was first issued but quarreled. Saari said he decided to keep the license and try to win the girl again. He got her second promise to wed him to-day.

**RESUME LOGGING MONDAY.**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
SEATTLE (Wash.) Feb. 13.—[By Cable] Logging operations in the Puget Sound country will resume today after a winter shutdown of seven weeks. Four thousand men will obtain employment. The Gray's Harbor logging camps are also resuming operations.

**CASE FOR CAMINNETT.**

Wife of Cyril Maude's Brother Elopés With Italian Bassoon Bound For United States.

(BY CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)  
PARIS, Feb. 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch) It was learned today that Ralph Maude, brother of Cyril Maude, captain of the German fleet, has been appointed to command the German squadron.

The leadership of the procession through the canal is believed here, according to reports, to be given by the seniority of the highest commander, which under the circumstances would be Prince Henry. The only way American vessels could be among the first to go through would be to sail along with the German vessels as an escort of honor to Prince Henry.

Bertillon's title was "Director of the Anthropometric Department of the Paris Police." He had been ill for some time, suffering from anemia complicated with other maladies. He died at his home in Paris.

Bertillon was a distinguished anthropologist and was the author of many works on ethnography, anthropometry and criminal photography.

**YOU**

Are Cordially Invited to Attend the

## The New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph

Mr. Edison's Supreme Triumph

You will marvel at the beauty of the overtones, the sweetness of the reproduction, the human quality of the tone and the perfect pitch modulation.

No Needles to Change or Adjust!

Changeable needles or points are not used. The reproducing point which traverses the record is a genuine diamond, permanently mounted; it is never changed and never wears.

Immigration officials intimated that the deportation order would not be enforced until the woman had testified in the pending action. Scott is to be examined by the United States commissioners as soon as the grand jury inquires into the circumstances of her flight with Scott.

An attempt was made by deputy sheriff while Senora Leon was on her way to the grand jury to intercept her, to serve her with a subpoena to testify in the divorce suit Mrs. Scott has filed against her husband, from whom she has been estranged since Scott escorted Senora Leon to Chicago.

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## Men's Suits and Overcoats At Our Remarkable After Inventory Sale

Being well dressed is a duty every man owes himself, his family and his business. You'll be proud to wear Desmond's standard of quality and the present sale prices will surely please you.

### Overcoat Specials

About 100 fine Ulsters selected from our regular \$15 stock on sale at \$9.75

### Suits and Overcoats

All the Best Colors and Patterns,  
And a Perfect Fit on Every Garment

|                                |                |                                   |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| \$15 and \$18<br>Values at ... | <b>\$11.75</b> | \$20 and \$22.50<br>Values at ... | <b>\$14.75</b> |
| \$25 and \$30<br>Values at ... | <b>\$18.75</b> | \$35 and \$40<br>Values at ...    | <b>\$27.50</b> |

**Desmond's**  
THIRD ST. AT SPRING  
Open Saturday to 10 P.M.

### How Good That MUSTEROLE Feels!

A-a-h! That's delicious relief for those sore muscles, those stiff joints, that lame back.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard and other home simples.

It does the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster, minus the plaster and minus the blister!

You simply rub MUSTEROLE on the spot where the pain is—rub it on briskly—and the pain is gone.

No muss, no bother. Just comforting, soothing relief—first a gentle glow then a delightful sense of coolness. And best of all, no blisters like the old-fashioned mustard plasters used to make.

There is nothing like MUSTEROLE



Greatest exhibition ever held of the citrus industry.  
A wonderful display.  
February 18th to 25th.  
Five daily trains via Salt Lake Route.

### Orange Show Excursions To San Bernardino

\$2.35 round trip from Los Angeles and corresponding low fares from other stations.  
On sale February 17th to 25th.  
Return limit February 26th.

Los Angeles Office  
801 SOUTH SPRING STREET  
and FIRST STREET STATION

### EYES EXAMINED FREE

By the head professor of the Southern California EYE College for the benefit of students. Glasses furnished at a big reduction in price when needed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EYE COLLEGE  
801 South Hill Street, Room 10  
Phone 2124 and Main 2750

**30 Years of Integrity** • MULLEN & BROWN CLOTHING CO., BROADWAY & SIXTH

### National Orange Show

San Bernardino, February 18 to 25

\$2.35 round trip  
on sale February 17 to 25  
Return Limit February 26

11 Trains a Day to San Bernardino via Santa Fe  
Santa Fe City Office 334 South Spring Street  
Phone any time day or night—60317—Main 738



### American to London.

(Continued from First Page.)

the position of superintendent of all the lines he came to Pittsburgh in February, 1912, he became New York as general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. He had practically full charge of the operating department of the road.

Mr. Thorne went to England in January, presumably to consult with directors of the Great Eastern regarding the position to which he was appointed today.

### ADVANCE ON THEODORE.

President of Haitian Army Starts for Cape Haitien, Where Rebel Leader Is Located.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

CAPTE HAITIEN (Haiti) Feb. 13.—Gen. Oreste Zamora, new President of Haiti, decided today to proceed energetically against Senator Davila Mar Theodore, the rebel leader here, who is determined to fight.

The president's army began its march on Cape Haitien today. At the same time three small government war vessels were ordered to proceed to the same destination.

AMERICAN JACKETS LANDED.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Thirty-five American bluejackets were landed from the cruiser San Francisco at Cape Haitien, Haiti, today to protect foreign interests there.

Harrison reported to the Navy Department that he expected the crisis there tomorrow was ready to land more men.

### FIRST COURT OF SEASON.

United States Ambassador Page Presents Several Americans, Including Miss Fowler of San Francisco.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

LONDON, Feb. 13.—King George and Queen Mary held tonight the first court of the season in Buckingham palace. Walter Hines Page, the United States Ambassador, presented his son, Arthur Page, and Edward Bell, second secretary of the Embassy, to their Majesties while Mrs. Page presented her daughter, Miss Page, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Page; Mrs. Bell, mother of Senator Bell; Mrs. Charles Fowler, San Francisco; Miss Sylvia Fox of Philadelphia; Miss Harriet McCook of New York and Miss Elizabeth Wells of Boston.

### THIRD PARTY, IN FACT.

Who? The Progressives? Why? Because They Are Running Third.

See Registration Figures.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 13.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The registration figures continue to show marked Republican gains and an upward tendency in the Democratic column, the Progressive registration falling far behind the record of the third party.

The correspondent says similar troubles are reported from Stanislaus, where violent objection from the union attorneys, who asserted it was an effort to connect a political party with the present strike.

Chairman Taylor asked Rees what was his object in putting such a question and the latter replied that the attitude of the strikers would be shown to have had an important bearing on the refusal of the companies to recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

The witness, Gust Strenger, refused to answer and the committee decided that it would not compel him to do so.

"Do you understand that this committee is here for the purpose of the government taking over the mines?" Rees then asked.

A howl of derision from the audience, composed largely of strikers, followed the question and above the din: "We expect to show that the miners went on strike with the understanding that the government would take over the mines."

The totals as completed in the lead:

Progressives, 1826; Democrats, 996

Progressives, 804; decline to state, 222; Prohibition, 237; Socialist, 222.

**MOTOR SCOUTS FOR LINERS.**

Several Trans-Atlantic Steamships Equipped With Fast Little Boats to Reconnoiter for Ice.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Motor boat ice scouts are the feature of the latest scheme adopted by trans-Atlantic shipping companies as means of circumventing the perils during the voyages in the North Atlantic. The new Allan Liners Alstian and Castilian are the first ships equipped in this way. Each of them is to carry on board a motor boat fitted with each the size of a life boat, fitted with a thirty-horse-power motors, and with wireless and submarine signaling apparatus.

The plan is to send these ice scouts ahead during foggy weather to report to the liners by wireless telegraph the whereabouts of ice and other dangers.

These motor boats will also be available for towing life boats in the event of abandonment of a liner.

The Aquitania of the Cunard Line is to carry four of these craft and other trans-Atlantic steamers are to be similarly equipped.

### DEFENDS HIS ACTS.

Premier of South Africa Union Premier Aspirators Exhort the Nation to Rise.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

CAPTE TOWN (Union of South Africa) Feb. 12.—Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, said today in Parliament that the government was faced with a revolution during the recent general strike. He was speaking during the debate on the miners' strike, which he attributed to the acts in declaring martial law and suppressing the movement with the aid of the military.

"Had it not been for the action of the government," he said, "the country would have been plunged into a reign of arson and murder."

European agitators were at the time exhorting the natives to rise in support of the miners and the men who sat at the head of the movement, sat on the labor benches in this Parliament.

### PROTECTED INDEPENDENCE.

Progressive Party at Manila Passes Resolutions that the United States Give up Philippines.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

MANILA, Feb. 13.—Resolutions asking for the independence of the Philippines under the protectorate of the United States were adopted today by a meeting of the Progressive party, which is headed by Juan Sumulong, a former member of the Whampoa army.

The resolutions added that the protectorate of the United States should continue until the islands possessed forces strong enough to repel any aggression.

### EXPLODED BY RAYS.

Torpedoes in River Arno Are Fired by Ultra-Violet Destructors From Machine Two Miles Away.

(BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

FLORENCE (Italy) Feb. 13.—A successful experiment of exploding torpedoes from long distance by means of the ultra-violet rays discovered here today. Signor Ulivi was carried out here today.

The greatest treatment that science affords is courage, rest, sunshine and Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil to clarify and enrich the blood, strengthen the lungs, rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the resistive forces to throw off disease germs.

Strengthen YOUR lungs with

Scott's Emulsion—its benefits

are too important to neglect.

Physicians everywhere proclaim its worth and warn against alcoholic substitutes.

19-12 SLOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

### Strengthen Your Lungs Is Timely Advice

when consumption claims over 350 daily in the United States. Neglected colds, overwork, confining duties and chronic disorders exert the weakening influence which allows tubercular germs the mastery.

The greatest treatment that science affords is courage, rest, sunshine and Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil to clarify and enrich the blood, strengthen the lungs, rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the resistive forces to throw off disease germs.

Strengthen YOUR lungs with

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Physicians everywhere proclaim its worth and warn against alcoholic substitutes.

19-12 SLOTT & BOWNE, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

handed over his secret to the Italian government.

It became known that Admiral Bruno Sennar had placed in the River Arno two torpedoes charged with smokeless gunpowder and two others with black gunpowder.

The ultra-violet ray apparatus was set on the towers of the two Capponi two miles away. When the signal was given, the apparatus was put into operation, and in less than three minutes all four torpedoes exploded.

Entire Crew of Steamer Drowned.

SHOREHAM (Eng.) Feb. 13.—[By Cable and A. P.] The entire crew of the steamer My Own were drowned to-night when the vessel was wrecked while entering the harbor here. The captain was saved. The My Own was a coasting vessel of 200 tons.

**FOOD RIOTS IN GALICIA.**

Trouble Is Faced As Result of Unrest.

War Scare and Discontent in Unrest.

BY CARL AND A. P. TO THE TIMES)

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Daily Mail from Vienna says that food riots resulting from the scare and lack of employment have broken out in Galicia. The unemployed in Lemberg raided bakeries and distributed the bread to the rioters Wednesday and afterward held a demonstration in front of the town hall.

Thursday most of the bakeshops were closed, but crowds invaded and looted them. Fighting between the rioters and the police assumed some proportions.

The correspondent says similar troubles are reported from Stanislaus, where a demonstration was organized by unemployed took place in Vienna Wednesday.

### THIRD PARTY, IN FACT.

Who? The Progressives? Why? Because They Are Running Third.

See Registration Figures.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

HANCOCK (Mich.) Feb. 13.—Soilman was mentioned today for the first time as a factor in the Michigan copper strikers' situation at the Congressional hearing. In asking a witness if he was a member of the Socialist party, Allen F. Rees of counsel for the mining companies encountered violent objection from the union attorneys, who asserted it was an effort to connect a political party with the present strike.

Osgood stated that he did not believe in compulsory arbitration.

Osgood: "No; I want to have the final decision in settling any disputes."

### KILLS UNION-LABOR CLAUSE.

Nebraska Supreme Court Declares South Omaha Provision Is Unconstitutional.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

LINCOLN (Neb.) Feb. 13.—The Nebraska Supreme Court in a decision today declares the clause in the constitution of the city of South Omaha, Neb., providing that only union labor be employed on public works is unconstitutional. The court held that the provision is void because it is un-democratic in its plan, in conflict with State law, and contrary to the spirit of the republican form of government.

**Riot at Coal Mine.**

Striker Is Killed and Deputy Sheriff Badly Wounded at West Virginia Plant.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES)

COLLIERS (W. Va.) Feb. 13.—James Moore, a striking miner, was killed, and Harry Lucas, a deputy sheriff, was wounded, possibly fatally, today in a struggle between miners and coal company officials.

Moore was shot in the head by Sheriff Patterson, who had come to the mine to take strike leaders into custody.

Moore had been inadvised in his action to shoot, and he was shot in the head by Sheriff Patterson, who had come to the mine to take strike leaders into custody.

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Up-and-Down Broadway.

**MEET THEM  
FACE TO FACE.***Film Favorites Will Dance at Auditorium.**Forty-Foot Tank to Be New Hippodrome Feature.**John McCormack to Sing This Afternoon.***BY GARDNER BRADFORD.**  
Tonight is the night when we "meet 'em face to face." Of course, "em" is the moving-picture world which is going to cut dices at the Shrine Auditorium tonight.

They tell me they won't let you rag, but just the same I don't believe it, and anyway, you can one-step, which is the polite name for ragging, so what's the difference.

It is a foregone conclusion that everyone who is anyone will be there, so if you really want to get a line on who's who, get the pay rolls of all the film factories in and about Los Angeles and you have the answer.

They will have to go some, though to beat the macaque bill that the Federated Improvement Association gave last night. All the show people turned out, and they even captured Jake Rosenthal and the "How D'ye Do" chorus.

Jake was on long distance asking Marie Dressler if she didn't want new furniture in her drawing-room, or her breakfast served in bed, when they grabbed him, so I suspect Marie has been deprived of both these luxuries for the time being at least.

And who should break into print but Al Watson, who is now manager of the Republic. Al says that next week he is going to put on the first hit called "A Romance of the Barbary Coast" and add that he is the only barbarian now in captivity.

But he has a catch compared to Lester Fostoria, over across the street, who is shortly to have the first crack at Doc Carver's great diving horse act.

You see, the horses have never been indoors before, and the Hippodrome is the only place on the Coast they could play, on account of the lack of room. As it is, the Hipp is going to install a tank which will be forty feet wide by thirty wide.

Of course it will cost a lot of money, but it will be a permanent acquisition for the house, and will be the scene of some of the greatest circus and pantomime which has never before been able to play vaudeville dates excepting in the New York and St. Louis Hippodromes.

By the way, while talking of novel things, I might mention that when "Adelle" opens at the Mason Monday the dancing in the lobby between acts will be resumed. It was discontinued during the "Kismet" engagement because the intervals were too short. Which, of course, was too bad.

Word from Jay Barnes assures me that the weather in Chicago is all that it is cracked up to be, which is ice.

Silvio Hoin is now well on his way to Los Angeles. He wrote the music for "Rita's Romance," which will bring Selma Paley back to the music hall, and will plunge into the music scene the moment he hits town, and has had a chance to thaw out.

Now that Maurice is coming to the Orpheum the rest of the dancers will sit up and take notice, for he is said to have a lot of new numbers, and it will be well worth while to come. Everybody's doing it, so it must be all right.

No, "constant reader," I can't tell you off hand the full extent of the matrimonial adventures of De Wolfe Hopper. He and Nat Goodwin, I believe, are a tie though, and both going strong.

Also I am not up enough in Burke's Peacock to tell you whether, if Lord Decies should die, Kitty Gordon would become really rich. Lord Decies is brother to Kitty's husband. Anyway, she should worry as long as he has his digressions.

The engagement of "Pretty Mrs. Smith," by the way, is drawing to a close, as it must go East very soon to meet the other members of the troupe. Forest Stanley is singing "I Love You California" just by way of kidding those of the company who will have to go East. Stanley stays to take a ride in "Rita."

Margaret Ellington told me the other day that she is compiling quite a record of cases in which innocent people have been sent to prison. "People said that went to prison like that don't ever happen," said I thought I'd find out," she explained.

"Within the Law" is founded on a case of the kind, you know, and judging from the third chapter of this month's book you could almost imagine things like that were the rule rather than the exception.

The most human of all singers, John McCormack, will be heard again this afternoon at the auditorium. His many friends from County Sligo have asked for some ancient Irish songs, and Hughes' "Down by the Sally Gardens" is said to be irresistable. And, of course, the songs of that an Irishman can sing correctly, a Schumann and Brahms will be found interesting. Mr. McCormack believes in veracity, and that is why you find Colleen, Taylor, repartees, Mischa Elman, Herbert, Louis Lehmann and other well-known composers contributing to his programmes.

Donald Macbeth, the violinist, with the McCormack company, although quite a young man, is considered the premier violinist of Australia, and is adding much to the interest of the McCormack programmes.

Saturday, March 25, has been officially settled as the date of the annual varsity eight-oared shell race between the Oxford and Cambridge schools of England. On that day it will be high water at Putney at 2:42 p.m., which will allow of a start being made between 2:15 and 2:30 o'clock.

**Fromme Signs.**

(Continued From First Page.)

the Feds, as he had been generally listed as a probable asset of that organization. He was one of the first players winning in Southern California approached by Stovall, and the latter has camped on his trail with commendable assiduity for the past two months. When Arthur Wilson signed with the Feds, he believed that Fromme would follow in his footsteps. However, only a few hours after Wilson signed, Fromme, tired of spending the time on dope, signed with New York contract and had it in the hands of the postman.

The document contained terms that were entirely satisfactory to Fromme and probably to Stovall also. "I did not feel justified in quitting organized baseball at this time," said the big pitcher. "At the same time, he did not sign with Wilson for jumping. He wanted to work steadily, and did not have an opportunity to do this with the New York club. He is ready a high-class catcher, and in the Federal League will have a chance to prove it."

"Personally, I prefer to stay with a sure thing. The chances are that the Giants will be in the next world's series, and this means a lot of side money for me. I think I am good for at least three more years in the majors, and that being the case, I can have a better chance to go to a new league. After I am through in the majors, I can have three or four years in the minors, by which time I will be able to retire comfortably."

On the other hand, had I gone to the Feds, I would have been forced to quit when they were through with me, as the minor leagues will not take me. That is the reason. Of course, this would not be the case, were the Feds taken into organized baseball, but that they ever will be is purely conjecture.

Fromme is a good, interesting fellow, and I appreciate his interest in me; but as a matter of business, I did not feel justified in accepting."

Expects Good Season.

Fromme went from Cincinnati to New York last season, Davore, Grob and Ames being given in exchange for him. This three-for-one deal affected McGrath, who was held as a pitcher. Fromme was satisfied with the change, but was disappointed in having a poor season, due to his inability to get into condition. He attributed this to an excess of winter baseball last year.

This winter he has not only shunned baseball, but has sedately held down a seat in the buttermilk house, and the result of the period of self-denial he feels properly primed for a successful season.

Stoval Announces Team.

George Stoval yesterday placed the padlock on the Federal League strong box and announced that he was done for the winter. He stated that his Kansas City team was complete, and that he had no further need for his handwork. Between dodging newspapermen and signing ball players, Stoval has had a strenuous off-season.

The wire tells us that Del Howard is in the direction of Art Krueger, whose duty it will be to see that none of them grow faint hearted and desert the ship.

Nothing of this kind, however, is likely to happen, as the players are strong for Stoval. Men who played under him in organized baseball idolized him, and he will take his popularity with him into the Federal.

Buy Winter for Stoval.

Concerning the number of ball players wintering on the Coast, Stoval has had a big field at his disposal, and has made the most of his opportunities. He has a number of other players signed up from different parts of the country, but these are for other Federal League clubs. He and Tinker in fact, have landed more than half of the players who will work for the Feds.

Howard Has His Troubles.

The wire tells us that Del Howard week. Practices are to be held four times a week until the middle of April. The spring work is essentially freshening up, and veterans of last season's varsity have volunteered to do the coaching.

Patterson Accepts Terms.

Ham Patterson yesterday accepted the terms offered him by the Los Angeles team. Pat does not seem averse to going back to his old field of endeavor in that circuit. With the departure of Patterson goes a large part of the old fighting spirit in the rank and file of the Venetia club, no man ever fought harder to win than Patterson, while the wagon tongue that he uses for a bat wrecked more than one pitching reputation.

Kane is Green Shape.

Harrigan Hogan is enthusiastic over Johnny Evers' prospects for the coming season.

Catchers—Ted Easterly, Chicago Americans; Arthur Wilson, New York Giants; Charlie Schmidt, formerly of Detroit.

Outfielders—Art Krueger, Los Angeles; Chester Churchill, Portland; Gus Brown, St. Louis Browns; Infielders—Stoval, St. Louis Browns; Bill Kenworthy, Sacramento; Perrin, Columbus, American Association; Claire Goodwin, Los Angeles; Sapp and Derringer, holdovers from last season.

Kroeger in Charge of Players.

Stoval is continuing to leave for Kansas City this afternoon, and the hard-earned money from the Boston club drew a few marks out of Hogan during a spirited Spring-street fanning bee yesterday.

"This evening the party certainly has grown a great deal," says Hogan. "Boston is to pay him enough to start a chain of perfectly good banks. I can remember when this same player couldn't be traded for a good minor

league. That Chicago tried to trade Evers for Pearl Casey, the old Tacoma and Sacramento second basemen, is probably news to you fellows."

"I am present-admitted this to be the case."

"Well, it's the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," continued the pitcher. "I was invited to play on the Coast in 1903 they played an exhibition game with the Tacoma club. Frank Selee, who was then managing the Cubs, got sweet on Evers right away, picked him off to swap Evans for him. Mique Fisher turned him down."

Patterson Accepts Terms.

The wire tells us that Del Howard has gone into training at Boyce Springs in an effort to take off some of the surplus weight.

This should be unnecessary, as worry is said to be a great weight reducer, and with the loss of Overall, the uncertainty regarding Leifeld and Hartman, the team is in a bind.

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The way in which the Seals shaped up the latter part of the season they looked like the best kind of a bet.

Nothing of this kind, however, is likely to happen, as the players are strong for Stoval. Men who played under him in organized baseball idolized him, and he will take his popularity with him into the Federal.

Kane will be one of the kingpins of the league this year, said Ham. "He is a wonderful pitcher, back to condition, and the indications are that he will be in better shape than at any time since coming to the Coast."

"Kane, when at his best, is still a brilliant player, but he is a quick thinker, a hard worker and a high class boy all around."

Three cheers for Johnny.

Offered Evers for Casey.

The case of John J. Evers, and the hard-earned money from the Boston club drew a few marks out of Hogan during a spirited Spring-street fanning bee yesterday.

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ISSUE OF THE  
MONTHLY  
GAGINE  
Sunday Magazine  
FEBRUARY 15th

usual number of interesting  
head of the fiction list we

K OF YELLOW  
\$10,000 Temptation.  
London Marriott.  
of us who would not be  
far greater than this, but  
as have a streak of yel-  
lows lying against the  
city paying teller's cage,  
it was too great a tempt-  
ing man who saw, and  
the story becomes gripping  
illustrations by Charles  
Reeves as strong as the story.

HOUSE PRISONER  
Robert Barr.  
by J. N. Marchand.

A different but equally  
real, the illustrations by  
Ruth of the tale, strong  
wild touch of the West.  
of action and unexpected  
story that has to do with  
Lord Stranleigh, our  
problem, to make it en-

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ELLES TIMES

PRIMARY  
AT PHOENIX.  
and Young Highest  
in Majority.  
Government League  
the Three Names.

Some Good Issue Ap-  
peared by State.

of the Towns

1914 (A), Feb. 12.—Yes-

terday the first primary has

been held in Phoenix under his

name of president, yet had the

most bitterly contesting for

the election of his

fourteen months' sentence to San

Quentin.

An effort was made at the opening

of court to secure this stay for Lyman,

but Judge Wellborn refused to

grant it. The court indicated that he

had misunderstood the prospects of

Lyman getting bond, saying he had

been informed of the conditions

of his release as of now, with

and with a scattering field

at the finish. Four

bonds were filed for Mayor and

the four Commissioners.

John W. Leonard had been

an active voter of the main

party in the fall, failing by a

small margin to be elected

for a term of two years.

John W. Leonard, their

representative, was turned down by Special

Counsel Regan. Finally it was

represented that a bond would

certainly be forthcoming today or

Monday. Judge Wellborn reluctantly

allowed another stay of execution.

thing, I think, I could have done to avoid the collision, but I would have been violating the laws."

This testimony brought out the fact that Captain Berry had violated the rule helped to make the collision possible, while one of the charges against Capt. Berry is that his alleged failure to obey the same rule was the immediate cause of the collision.

Capt. Johnson finished his testimony today after having been on the witness stand three days.

ANOTHER STAY GRANTED.

Dr. Lyman Again Induces Court to Hold Off Execution of His Sentence.

On the representation that he would be able to furnish bond in \$20,000 by Monday, Judge Wellborn yesterday granted Dr. John Grant Lyman another stay of the execution of his fifteen month's sentence to San Quentin.

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allowed another stay of execution.

Message of Death.

EADEN BULLET

CIRCLES BRAIN.

TAKES EYE WITH IT ON LEAVING VICTIM'S HEAD.

Brother of Prominent Men Shoots Sheep Herder, Who He Believes Sought to Violate His Property. Queer Freak of Wound—Intent to Kill Is Crime Charged.

Business Men of the Enterprising Suburb Gather About the Festal Board and Talk Over Plans for the Coming Year—Fund Raised to Fit Up Public Smoking-room.

SOUTH PASADENA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BREAKS BREAD.

ANNUAL BANQUET A GREAT SUCCESS.

SOUTH PASADENA, Feb. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce banquet last evening was a brilliant assemblage. The tables were beautifully embellished with spring blossoms, and the dinner was a triumph of culinary art, attractively served by members of the Woman's Improvement Association, in whose clubhouse the banquet was given.

Bernard Laco, his right eye gone from the effects of a bullet which entered his head behind the right ear, circled the brain and came out the right eye, carrying the ball with it, testified yesterday before Justice Forbes that Oscar N. Ralphs fired the shot, intent upon killing him. Ralphs was held to answer to the Superior Court upon a charge of assault to commit murder, with bonds fixed at \$1000.

Owing to Ralphs' prominence, he being a brother of the grocer in this city and also of Sheriff Ralphs of San Bernardino county, the case has attracted considerable interest. It appeared from the evidence presented to the Laco, his bullet having passed through his brain, that he had been shot in the head by a bullet fired by a member of the opposition.

In his appeal Andrews set out that his stipulation to dismiss the case was an "illegal and inequitable contract," and the court, quoting this statement, followed suit with the result that the man charged with the killing was freed.

The testimony showed that Ralphs went into his house, secured a gun, and, standing near a tree, fired at Andrews, who had been sitting behind the right ear and in some manner failing to touch a fatal spot. Ralphs recovered, and Ralphs was before Justice Forbes today. J. R. Dorsey, attorney for the defense, and Deputy District Attorney Graham in the prosecution. The shooting occurred December 5, 1913.

JAPANESE CASE DISMISSED.

Question of Naturalization Not to Be Tried in Court—Attorney-General Takes Action.

On motion of Asst. Dist. Atty.

Harry R. Archibald in the United States District Court yesterday, the civil action against Ulysses S. Kaneko, a well-known Japanese living at Riverside, requiring him to appear in court and show cause why his naturalization certificate issued by Super. Judge Louis C. Hill, on March 27, 1896, should not be canceled, was dismissed. The action was taken on the ground of conspiracy from Atty.-Gen. McNeelys, ordering the case to be dropped. No reasons were given.

This means that although the naturalization laws of the country demand the naturalization of Japanese that Kaneko will still retain the proud status of being an American citizen.

W. E. Tusing spoke of "The Ideal City," pointing out a number of improvements that could be made to bring this about, especially emphasizing the importance of street lighting, the removal of billboards, and a new suggestion was to have a business manager, under the Trustees, and make him responsible to them.

Ernest V. Sutton, president of the chamber, responded to the topic "Business Management" and said that they should all pull together, as they were only working for the best interests of all concerned.

Seward C. Simons, as chairman of the chamber, told of the "Necessity of Protection," by illustrating the different kinds they were contemplating, one of which was the "protective pamphlet which is to be distributed among the people of the city, through the efforts of the chamber, to initiate improvements, only to act when requested by the people."

William Hazlett, in his introductory remarks, stated that the purpose of the chamber was to co-operate with the people of the city, through the efforts of the chamber, to initiate improvements, only to act when requested by the people.

A queer legal precedent.

[New York Times:] Mr. Justice

Andrews has the reputation of citing more peculiar cases from the old law books than any other member of the Supreme Court. He dug up an additional one Saturday to the amusement of the chamber.

It was a libel suit that the declaration was insufficient because the offenses were not stated properly.

"That leads me to recall a case in the old books," said the judge, "where an defendant set forth that when the accuser struck a man on the head, splitting the skull until a portion fell down on either shoulder, and the court held the indictment defective because it did not allege that the man was killed."

The justice observed that it was a hair-splitting decision, and he didn't intend it as a pun, either.

Italy's Quinine Monopoly.

[The Pharmaceutical Era:] The

receipts of the Italian government

from the sale of quinine for the year 1911-1912 were more than \$2,000,000 lire (\$560,000), with a profit of \$19,000 lire. This is the highest figure reached so far, and it was obtained over the period of time when quinine was sold.

The sum available for this purpose on July 1, 1912, was about 1,486,000 lire.

There were 298 stations in Italy where quinine is sold.

The company, which is owned by the government, has a monopoly of the

quinine market.

It is a well-known fact that

quinine is a valuable medicine.

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**THE CITY  
AND ENVIRONS.**

**EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.**

Grimm Reception.

The alumni and friends of Grinnell College will hold a reception and banquet in honor of Prof. Jesse Macy and party at Hotel Clark at 6:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening.

Banquet by McCormack.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Union League Club last night by the Southern California Talking Machine Men's Association. Shirley G. Pease, president of the association, presided, and speeches were made by a number of the members and guests.

Gift from Co-Workers.

Orpha Jean Shantz, who assists Judge Rivers in the Probate Court, and who was for three years a probation officer, was present last evening at her former co-workers in the Probation office with a handsome seal case for filing law briefs. The presentation was made by Chief Probation Officer Gibson.

Canary Invades Office Building.

A canary flew into the Marsh-Strong building yesterday, through an open window, perched on one of the partitions in the office of the company, and began to sing. It was decoyed into a waste paper basket and then placed in a fine new cage, and will serve as a mascot—providing the mourning mistress of the pet does not claim it.

Retail Hardware Convention.

The Southern California Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association will hold its thirteenth annual convention next Wednesday and Thursday at Hotel No. 225 on Hill street with a banquet on the latter night at the Hollenbeck. Speeches will be made by prominent business men.

Fifty Canaries Wanted.

Mr. W. C. Williams of the Chamber of Commerce has made a market for fifty canaries, preferably of the common or garden variety. He wants them for scattering in the "forest of decorations" at the chamber's annual dinner, the income from which supports the musical efforts of the marine band. Persons having birds conforming to these specifications may "let" or rent the same to the chamber by applying to Williams direct.

Commercial Letter.

In the name of the Retail Dry Goods Association of this city, Secretary A. E. Adams yesterday dispatched a telegram to Arthur Letts in New York congratulating him upon his election as president of the national organization of the same name. Letts replied in graceful vein, modestly attributing the honor received to the progressive work of Los Angeles and its merchants in general rather than to any particular achievement of his own.

Lincoln Memorial Exercises.

An interesting feature of the Lincoln memorial exercises at Miss Leah Crolik's school yesterday was a poem, written and read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her 90th year, the occasion being the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, at Symphony Hall, Boston, five years ago. Mrs. Ella Hamilton Dilley, who was present at the great gathering as the guest of Mrs. Howe, recited the poem yesterday, giving the same time a brief sketch of its author as she saw her five years ago, only a short time before her death.

Improvement Association.

The North, East West Association's committee of ten, appointed to act with similar committees from the City Council, met yesterday evening to push the Bullard block project for a City Hall, now that the City Attorney has rendered his decision indicating how the matter stands.

The club is chairman of the joint committee and is expected to call a meeting soon. The North, East, West committee is composed of Mayor H. H. Rose, chairman joint committee; Thomas J. Conaty, Col. J. B. Lankershim, Joseph Moser, John Lopisch, Harry Chandler, Louis C. Schlier, Kaspare Cohn and Edward R. Malin.

Endicott's Head Coming.

Charles M. Clark of New York, president of Bradstreet's and generally recognized as one of the economic authorities of the country, has engaged the services of the Advancement for a time. California, arriving here March 4. Clark and a party of twenty persons are coming west by way of New Orleans and are to make numerous stops. The party on arrival will go to the Hotel Raymond where it will remain four days, going from there to San Diego and returning through here March 13 on the way to San Francisco. Clark and party will return here March 25 and will remain three or four days before proceeding east by way of the Grand Canyon.

—and the worst is yet to come.

**Myer Siegel & Co.**

443-445-447 South Broadway

We have no branch store—no connection with other stores.

**Special for Today!  
—about 250  
Children's Dresses**

1 / 2 Price

**S**HEER and wash materials in colors and white—some hand-embroidered; also trimmed with hand-made lace. These are samples and discontinued models—your opportunity to get them for just half their regular prices. Dresses for school and party or for dancing school—pretty styles in immense variety. Mothers will appreciate a sale of this kind so early in the season. Gingham, lawn, voile, percale and rattle in sizes for the little tot of 2 years to the girl of 17—all intermediate sizes included—6, 8, 10, 12, etc.

**SELLING PRICES NOW**  
**\$100 — \$150 — \$200**  
**\$300 to \$800 and \$1000**

"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"

**Dr. COLEGROVE, Dentist**

452½ So. Broadway, Corner 5th. Over Sun Drug Store

**A. GREENE & SON, Exclusive Ladies' Tailors.**  
Choice Patterns in Spring Woollens Arriving Daily.  
321 1/2 WEST SEVENTH ST., Third Floor.

**STAR WINE CO., 316 W. Fifth St. Cordials, Wines, Liquors, Brandies, Beers and Sodas of Quality. Free Delivery. Phones: F1659, Main 2785.**

**BOOST VICTOR VALLEY.**

Five Hundred San Bernardino County Enthusiasts Indoors Recitation Project, Good Roads.

Five hundred boosters at a meeting and dinner of the Victor Valley Club at 619 South Hill street last night endorsed the \$100,000 reclamation project proposed for the valley and good roads proposed from Los Angeles to Needles, via Pasadena and Victorville.

J. D. Reavis delivered the principal address of the evening. Others who spoke are A. E. Hull, Mrs. Clara M. Showers, Dr. H. Sweet, Prof. E. B. Isaacs, Dr. J. S. Miller and D. S. McPherson. It was announced that the club will have a special train to San Bernardino orange show and that on the 20th inst. the organization will hold a "booster" parade here.

**BUSINESS BREVITIES.**

(Advertising.)

Characteristic pictures of children. The Steckel Studio will give 25 per cent. discount on \$1, \$12 and \$15 sets of pictures of children in limited time; to secure this great reduction cut out this ad and present it at the time of sitting. Award eighteen medals for artistic execution and surprising studio work. The Times School of Domestic Science. Free lectures Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 p.m. Second floor, New Times Building.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

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Advancing Southern Metropolis.

## Pictorial City Sheet (II.)

California and the Coast—10 Pages.

## The Times

LOS ANGELES

YEAR.

Caught.

## STEEL TRAP SNAPS ON HAND OF THE GRABBER.

*Judge Rives Knocks Out Johnson Scheme to Gouge the South.**City to Less Than Half Inheritance-Tax Appraisal on Ross Estate Made by Administration in Desperate Effort to Save Itself from the Results of Hi-Handed Prodigy Their Arguments Scored.**OFFICIAL DEATH LIST Name and place of death.**ARMERDIT, David C., Los Angeles.**BROWN, Charles D., Los Angeles.**COTTON, Virginia, Los Angeles.**CUTTER, Rosalia, Los Angeles.**DARLISH, Mrs. John, Los Angeles.**GURGAR, Samson, Los Angeles.**HORNIG, May, Los Angeles.**JOHNSON, Arthur, Los Angeles.**KING, Joseph, Los Angeles.**MCGEE, Martin, Los Angeles.**MICHENER, Anna M., Los Angeles.**PENNETT, John, Los Angeles.**THOMAS, Frank A., Los Angeles.**DEATHS**WHO PRACTICE LAW**AMERDIT, At No. 500 North Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, died February 13, 1914, David C. Amerdit, 65 years old.**Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock.**BRONSON, February 13, Daniel Bronson, 70 years old.**Funeral from the church of the First United Methodist Church at 2:30 p.m.**FRANCIS, In this city, February 13, 1914, Frank Francis, 60 years old, of Kendall Frost.**FYR, At No. 505 North Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, died February 13, 1914, William C. Fyr, 65 years old.**Friends and acquaintances are invited to call at the home of his widow at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street, Los Angeles, on Saturday morning, February 14, 1914, between 10 and 12 o'clock.**GRANGER, In this city, Elsie, widow of George Granger, died February 13, 1914, at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street.**Friends and acquaintances are invited to call at the home of his widow at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street, Los Angeles, on Saturday morning, February 14, 1914, between 10 and 12 o'clock.**HANMER, In this city, Elsie, widow of George Granger, died February 13, 1914, at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street.**HOFFMAN, In this city, February 13, 1914, William C. Hoffmann, 65 years old.**Friends and acquaintances are invited to call at the home of his widow at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street, Los Angeles, on Saturday morning, February 14, 1914, between 10 and 12 o'clock.**JACOBSON, In this city, February 13, 1914, Jacobson, 65 years old.**Friends and acquaintances are invited to call at the home of his widow at 1111 1/2 East 11th Street, Los Angeles, on Saturday morning, February 14, 1914, between 10 and 12 o'clock.**THE GRABBERS.**Conclusion of the testimony by Judge Rives is less than the figures fixed by the appraisers appointed by him, and more than the price fixed by the estate. The court appraisers placed a value of \$4,254,940 on the property, and the estate a value of \$2,850,000.**The estate was represented by the law firm of Stevens & Stephens and by Atty. W. H. Webb and State's Inheritance Tax Attorney J. W. Carrigan and Robert A. Warring.*

## LEASES MERCANTILE PLACE

*Board of Education Buys It for Thirty-five Hundred a Month for Year and Half.**The Board of Education in Committee of the Whole yesterday decided to lease the Spring-street property known as Mercantile place to the Mercantile Improvement Association for the sum of \$3,200 per month.**For a term of eighteen months up to and including December 31, 1915, with the privilege of renewal for a period of one year from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, providing the Board of Education does not before July 1, 1915, give written notice to terminate the tenancy.**This, according to a member of the committee, may not be empty pending the sale of the property or the erection of a building thereon.*

## DESPONDENT, SHOOTS SELF.

*Patrick Fitzgerald, 44, died in the Hospital yesterday from a self-inflicted bullet wound. He died in a despondent mood, shot himself at San Pedro Wednesday. The Coroner will sign a certificate of suicide.*

## S. B. Blackstone Co.

Junior Suits and Coats  
Final Clearance Winter Models

You realize that you are getting a garment at half regular price it is an easy matter to overlook the fact that the may be a little darker, or the material a little heavier than you would otherwise choose for spring. So far as the styles go these suits and coats can be worn all the day we shall not carry them over. We need all the day we occupy. Be among the first to profit by this

**\$2000**      **\$18.50**      **\$925**  
**\$1375**      **\$15.00**      **\$750**

and all prices between those at the same reductions—Half.

Onyx Silk Hosiery 75c  
They're Uncommonly Good

In silk stockings we feature today are not ordinary stockings at this price. They have the elements of style and service that you might expect to find in hose of a higher price. The tops and soles are reinforced with lisle, otherwise they are sheer silk.

Mrs. E. F. White and her sister, Mrs. F. A. Steppel, of White and Steppel, Inc., have come to the general trade of Salt Lake. Both have come to Los Angeles for winter. John L. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is exposed to the inspection of the public over the Rock Islands and the same road, after spending two days in the West. Prospecting for oil in Canada according to A. C. Thompson, agent for the Pacific at Winnipeg, last year he stated that fortunes had been made in Western Canada.

W. F. Dickinson, senior freight agent, has been promoted to freight manager, after spending two days in the West. Prospecting for oil in Canada according to A. C. Thompson, agent for the Pacific at Winnipeg, last year he stated that fortunes had been made in Western Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shuler the Angelus on the way to the York City from a trip to the Hayward.

Dell B. Scott, a humorist of the "Progressives," is passing the Hayward.

Mrs. F. D. Scott, of White Springs, Mont., were on a pleasure visit registered at the Mimosa Inn.

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R. L. Penny, a grain dealer in Los Angeles, is registered at the Hotel Roosevelt.

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**Enticing.**  
**CAKE DAY AT "TIMES" SCHOOL.**

*Mixing, Baking, Icing and Art of Decorating.*

*Queen of Culinary Demonstrates by Huge Pastry.*

*Master Study of Kitchen and Be Happy, Advice.*

Today will be cake day at the Time's School of Domestic Science—a big Valentine cake at that—when Mrs. Bertha Haffner-Ginger will this afternoon mix and bake, ice and decorate a huge delicacy as a lesson for her pupils.

Decorating cakes, one of the most interesting features of cooking, might well come under the arts—under Mrs. Haffner-Ginger's skilled fingers, a plain loaf cake becomes a thing of beauty.

Cake decorating is easily done—if one knows how. Just how simple it is to apply leaves and flowers to the smoothiced surface—if one only uses a few simple bags—Mrs. Haffner-Ginger will show.

Owing to the unusually large attendance at the opening lecture Thursday, the auditorium on the second floor of the Times Building has been enlarged, and will be in readiness this afternoon to accommodate all who attend.

**AN ARTIST.**

Mrs. Haffner-Ginger, past-master in the art of domestic science, did some surprising surprises Thursday, when she confessed to her pupils that she did not like cooking!

When questioned how many presents really turned to come out a few responses. Then she explained to her hearers that it was because she did not like to cook and found she had to that she made cooking a study and won out every bit of art she could find in the study.

"It is only by thoroughly mastering cooking that one comes to like it," she said; "so my advice to you is to learn to cook; and when you have mastered this branch of domestic science don't make yourself a slave to cooking. If you know how to cook, you can allow yourself to forget your kitchen. That is one of the greatest results of study."

**THE COMMON TIE.**  
Following the reception Thursday evening of those who attended gathering at the Times Building, an hour was spent in friendly gossip regarding cooking. Various recipes were exchanged and many new friendships cemented by that common tie—the kitchen.

The lectures held Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the season—are free to all, and every housewife is cordially invited to attend.

The lectures and demonstrations will begin promptly at 2 o'clock in the auditorium of the Times Building, at First and Broadway.

**SECOND JAPANESE ELECTION.**

Rivalry Among Candidates Compels Recount and Brings Out Big Vote for Hirai.

It was announced from the offices of the Japanese Association of Southern California yesterday that the association's officers for the current year have been finally elected as follows: H. Hirai, president; Dr. K. Ikeuchi, vice-president; S. Nitto and C. Matsouka, treasurers.

The total membership is 680, comprising a majority of the Japanese residents of this city and vicinity. The annual meeting was held on the 7th ult. and a lively contest between two parties of the organization resulted. Hirai and Ikeuchi were declared elected after a standing vote over T. Yuasa and N. Toyama.

Charge of irregularity on the part of some of the members compelled a second meeting, which was held last Wednesday night. It was decided that only 500 men were present at the January meeting and that 350 voted. Wednesday's meeting brought out both parties in full strength. Hirai was elected president by a vote of 241 to 216, and Dr. Ikeuchi was victorious over Toyama by a vote of 225 to 208.

H. Wakabayashi, secretary of the association, said the contest has only local significance, and that the keen rivalry for office is due to the honor and prestige accruing from the position of the association.

"It is only by thoroughly mastering cooking that one comes to like it," she said; "so my advice to you is to learn to cook; and when you have mastered this branch of domestic science don't make yourself a slave to cooking. If you know how to cook, you can allow yourself to forget your kitchen. That is one of the greatest results of study."

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## Los Angeles Times

EVENING MORNING IN THE YEAR.  
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LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-lis)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

SANGUINE.  
Bryan has ordered the recognition of the new government installed in Peru. He should have waited till the Roosevelt lectures are over down there to be sure that his talking rival is not slated for the Presidency of the little republic.

HAD THE GOODS.  
Abraham Lincoln played baseball and had the highest batting average in his team. Of course he was a great man. Also, as far as the present campaign in California is concerned, he seems to have been born at the psychological moment.

THE PRICE OF GREATNESS.  
H. E. Huntington had to sign his name 17,300 times in preparing \$14,000,000 of bonds. To do this his pen had to travel over a mile and a half of paper. We refuse to waste any real sympathy on his effort. We know men who would sign the rest of the rest of their lives for half that much money.

A GALLANT DEFENSE.  
"Is the greatest humorist in English literature a woman?" asks an eastern periodical. We want to say right here that if the writer refers to the Queen of England on account of her efforts to regulate the love affairs and steal songs of the Prince of Wales, or if he has in mind Marie Corelli and her romances of mysticism, we resent the aspersion, feeling confident that the intentions of both of these ladies are honorable.

LIKING THE COUNTRY.  
A man just hanged himself because they ordered him to leave California. It is true that he was only a Chinaman, but he proved that he could feel as strongly as the rest of us about this State. We have often thought that it would be better to be a pauper here than a millionaire somewhere else; but even our own loyalty and appreciation had hitherto been blind to the fact that it was better to be dead in California than to be the Emperor of China. Fortunately, we Californians not only have the climate but everything that goes with it to make life good.

RESIDENTIAL.  
A bullet was fired at a party of American officers at Vera Cruz, Mex., and one of them was wounded. John Lind has warned the Mexican general that, while it may be all right to shoot at and slightly injure American officers, they must not be killed in large numbers. We are glad to see this government take a stand so positive. It would be especially humiliating to permit the Mexicans to fire on the White House or President Wilson while riding in his favorite parks around Washington. In the event of such emergencies as the latter Mr. Lind and other gentlemen of the State Department cannot be too firm.

A BAD' BREAK.  
A lady visitor in Los Angeles met a pleasant man at dinner and married him that afternoon. She decided that she had made a mistake and, as she had a great deal of money and so did he, she sent him away and had the silly marriage annulled. This does not annul her foolishness nor his. It does not make marriage silly, but only those who could treat it as a stupid lark. People who play with the sacred should have to live with their folly awhile for punishment. The whole thing smacked too much of a "Hindle Wakes" party to be agreeable, unless both of the principals were sick in their minds and not justreckless.

GOALS OF FIRE.  
Again has President Huerta of Mexico heaped coals of fire on the head of President Wilson of the United States. When he paid the traveling expenses of those Americans whom Secretary Bryan ordered to desert their holdings in Mexico, without spending them with the necessary means for doing so, he put one over on the Great Commoner. Now he has sternly repressed all demonstrations by patriotic Mexicans against the United States as a result of President Wilson's direct encouragement of war and bloodshed in permitting arms to be shipped across our southern frontier. As time goes on Huerta's actions show up in a better light.

DESERT SECRETS.  
Everyone who has dwelt much among lofty mountains or camped in desert solitudes has learned something of the great secrets of life not taught in books or classrooms or on city streets. These men find nature at first hand. There are times when in the wild freedom of the desert or the sublimity of mountain ranges, feeling the joy of wind and sky and storm and distance, realizing the largeness of nature, the arrogant ego is humbled and the universe outside of self is better comprehended.

The desert is a good schoolmaster. Is it not the result of the law that governs exalted consciousness that the founders of world religions have always dwelt near to this uplifting influence? Moses, Confucius, Buddha, Mohammed, all these knew the stern discipline of the trackless wilderness and there sought the secrets of conduct. The founder of the Christian religion, too, "departed into a desert place apart to pray" and found there heavenly guidance. The secret of the great desert is the secret of life.

THE NATION'S PERIL.  
The idea that our laws deserve neither veneration nor no more obedience than is necessary to keep out of prison has become rooted in an alarmingly large portion of the population. This menacing state of mind has been encouraged and developed by certain political organizations whose leaders are ever contemptuous of the existing laws. Disrespect for law is the prime argument of the Socialists. The Progressives are scarcely better in that they tamper with statutes recklessly and try to develop popularity for themselves by condemning such laws as we have in the hope that they will be given further license to meddle.

From childhood up it should be impressed upon every citizen that it is better to endure a grievous law until such time as it can be modified or suspended in a process of legislation than to violate it. No government can otherwise be stable. The beginning of the breaking up of every nation is manifested in mob violence. The beginning of mob violence is in disrespect for the law. There have been nations where the people could not legislate for themselves. But there has never been a time in the United States when that was so. The people rule. And as Lincoln pointed out long, long ago, if destruction comes to this nation it must be some for that springs up in our midst.

Said that splendid American—that great President—with words that are prophetic and burn with earnestness:

"If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and its finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time or die by suicide. I hope I am not overwary; but, if I am not, there is even now something of ill omen among us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country, and the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions of an uneducated crowd for a sense of duty, and the worse that savage mob for the executive ministers of justice. How shall we fortify against it? The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of 'seventy-six' did to support the cause of independence, so to the support of the Constitution, and the laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor; let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lips of her babe that pratrices on her lap. Let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and colleges. Let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

STRAIGHT TALK.  
When Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas talks, he says something, and says it forcefully. He strikes out straight from the shoulder and generally knocks his adversary out. His comments on the tariff bill are worthy of perpetuation. In a speech on that fruitful topic he said among other things that "the producers of every country in the world except ours are applauding the Democratic party." The people of the country generally of California especially have swiftly reached the same conclusion as that announced by Mr. Campbell—that the new tariff is not only un-American, but is anti-American. It untaxes every producer in the world except the American producer. It removes the tax on the foreigners that has protected the farmers, manufacturers, miners and all producers in America, and gives the foreigner practically free access to the American markets. It is so unfriendly to American citizens that it untaxes their competitors who live in foreign lands, and taxes the American if he competes in competition with his foreign competitor. It puts a tax upon the prosperity of the American, whether he be manufacturer, farmer, miner, or business man, and it gives to the foreigner, no matter whether he comes from Europe, Asia, Central or South America, or the islands of the sea, opportunity to prosper in the best market in the world by permitting him to come here with his products, dispose of them and wax fat, and be untouched by the tax gatherer of the United States.

The free-trade Wilson-Underwood law is unnecessary, it is untrue, it is unpatriotic. It bears upon its small, meagre, ring-streaked, speckled and spotted squalling infant personality, indubitable evidence that it is the offspring of an unholy and unfortunate alliance between a tyrannical self-opinionated schoolmaster drunk to delirium with his own personality, frothing and shaking with the Wilson Jimjams, and a lot of hungry, subservient pupils cowering at his uplifted fist, and with eyes only for the pie counter.

Chairman Underwood, whose Congressional seat is safe, because he comes from Georgia—where the voters always hope that a northern man may never miss any harm that is coming in his direction—said frankly that the tariff would "revolutionize business." "What he meant," says Mr. Campbell, "was that it would level things down in our country to the level of the countries with whom it will compel us to compete. Business will be free under it. That will level our business and labor down, and the people will have to adjust themselves to the low level."

The Democrat had an opportunity in the tariff bill to protect the laborers of the land from the competition of child labor and underpaid labor employed in other countries. They had the opportunity to protect them against labor that is employed more than eight hours a day. They did neither, but threw the American laborers into open competition with the cheapest paid labor in the world—child labor, women's labor, employed ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day in foreign countries. They obeyed Wilson's orders, and substituted scholastic theory for industrial practice.

The era of free trade and currency inflation will last until the people can get to the polls and terminate it, and put an end politically to those who betrayed them. They will terminate it. In California they will terminate it with a rush. Get ready, Messrs. Church, and Kettner, and Nolan.

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## A Clumsy Servant.



## PEOPLE SEEING THE DIRECT PRIMARY HOAX.

Listen—and you can even now hear the resounding echoes of those noisy acclamations made by such Progressive leaders as Gov. Johnson for the direct primary ringing down the corridors of the past. He and E. Tobias Earl, self-styled guardians of the people's rights, have protested that nominating conventions, where the delegates had been selected by the people and each delegate is given a voice, were dominated by bosses. Johnson and Earl have exercised their ultimatum powers to the capacity in defending the direct primary, alleging that it would give each and every voter the chance to select his candidates.

But does it? We take our evidence to show that it does not from an official letter issued from the Progressive County Central Committee of Los Angeles on January 29 and signed by S. C. Graham, chairman of the Finance Committee, which reads: Gov. Johnson and Railroad Commissioner Eshleman WILL BE THE CANDIDATES of the Progressive party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

There is no choice. The primary has not been held, but Johnson and Eshleman are already THE CANDIDATES of the Progressive party. The people have not selected them, but a secret Progressive caucus has—Lissner and Earl, Rowell, Heney and Johnson have made out the slate and the people are asked to stand for it. Even the Progressive organizations are raising money—trying to extort it from civil service employees—for Johnson and Eshleman and are discriminating against any other candidates that might wish to stand in the field for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

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# Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theatre

## MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

MRS. MATTHEW WILLIAM EVERHARDY has issued 125 invitations for a Valentine matinee to be given at her home, No. 1491 Alvarado Terrace, this afternoon. Sharing honors for the afternoon will be Mrs. Robert Cummings McCormick of Seattle, who is passing the winter in Southern California, and Mrs. Edward Zobeskin, who returned a few weeks ago from an extended European trip.

**Bridge Tea.**

Mrs. W. D. Hallett entertained with a bridge tea an afternoon or so ago complimenting Mrs. George Williams on the beauty of her new and comfortable home on Normandie. The rooms were enlivened with graceful sprays of yellow aconite arranged in floor vases and basketfuls following the games of bridge prizes were awarded to Miss Darling, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Clemson. Included were: Mrs. Williams, Mme. Clemson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Rowes, Mrs. A. G. Fruthing. Auction bridge was the pleasure provided by the hostess following luncheon.

**Bridget Card Party.**

The Women's Club of Hollywood will entertain with a benefit Valentine card party at Hotel Hollywood this afternoon. The proceeds will go toward the building of the club, and a large number of tickets have been sold. Mrs. Charles E. Wenzel of Carlos avenue is chairman of the committee and arrangements are being made.

A prize will be given at each table. Five hundred auction and bridge will be the games for the afternoon. Punch will be served by a number of caterers set. The Valentine idea will be carried out in all the decorations.

**Mrs. Jones Honored.**

Mrs. Hugh Jones, a former resident and now a guest in the city, was the honored at a luncheon given recently.

**LAURA JEAN LIBBEY TALKS HEART TOPICS.**

**I: Poverty Overtakes Them "Hand in Hand."**

"What we have we prize not to the worth. We enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost? Why then we rack the value; then we find. The virtue that possession would not show us. While it was ours."

With a man marries, he wants to be sure that he marries a wife who is capable of any sacrifice, if need be, because of her love for him. If he wed a young woman for her beauty most likely he will find her vain and discontented; and having a magnificent jewel case, a home which will shine. She will want expensive gowns; this calls for an automobile and all goes to make a fashionable woman happy. Her head is easily divided between a love of luxury and a kink should suddenly fall in his golden chain of prosperity, and poverty stared him in the face, would he be sure that a wife of this kind would cling to him? He might go to work to him to a little fast, though the heart she would find there would be lavish with love for her, would such a woman consent to follow his foot-steps when he follows his lead?

Wouldn't she be more apt to say: "The loss of your fortune is due to your mismanagement. I was born to luxury and cannot do without it. I shall go back to father." He does not know that "The man who loves you, too, knowing that it would break my heart if we were separated."

The man who selects a girl not quite so good looking, but with a good disposition, and wins her, one who loves him for himself, not because of the wealth he may inherit, will be her faithful to the end. If his busi-

ness suddenly collapses he need not fear hurrying home to tell her of his misfortune. Such a wife will throw herself about his neck and whisper tenderly: "Never fear, darling, we have each other. We will meet the future hand in hand together." What a comfort to a man is this kind of a wife! She isn't afraid to sell her house with household work. There's many a plain old wife to whom a husband is tender and devoted. The world may not know it, but he helps meet, no one who will prove a millionaire about his neck. If the lives of the world's greatest men were known, it would be found that they owed their brilliant success to a plain hardy wife who shared their early struggles with him.

When a man and his wife turn from the altar, he faces two closed doors.

One leads to a happy future; the other to hopes that can never be fulfilled. With the right kind of a wife a man may face all life's ups and weather them.

**MISS LIBBEY'S ANSWERS TO YOUR LETTERS.**

**Setting a Wife's Suspicions.**

Dear Miss Libby: Can you suggest a remedy to help a very much ill-tempered wife? I have just married and brought my bride to my hometown. The girls I used to go with and adulated went to her. Now she is disappointed in getting money he was expecting to furnish the flat he has taken which is to be our future home. He also hinted we would have to do with the furniture we sent him. I would have to pay for everything, and he would return it to me as he made it. I have saved up a tidy little sum as a dressmaker. What would you do if you were me?

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*The Theatres.*MORNINGS FOR  
THE RECANTER.It Is Forged Out of the  
Church Federation.McCormack to Scotch  
His Heresy.Old-Time Revival Moves  
South Main Street.By A. H. HOWE,  
Editor of "The Times."Herbert Booth,  
Who will be one of the Booth party  
at the First Baptist Church.

two young Booth-Clibborns are effective workers among the young people.

Dividing the two nations

by James G. McNamee

composes at the piano, and the

"Sacrament," "Pilgrim's

Would Love Me,"

pleased the audience.

After repeated calls, the stars

best-known MacNamee

was very well received.

"Me and I Know You" and

"I'm Like the Red Rose"

were also much ap-

McCormack.

This afternoon, John Bo-

oth will be heard in the only

concert which will include three

classical Irish songs and

will be assisted by David

Violinist from Australia.

WRITERS WORTHLESS

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 13.—(UPI)—A

furnished house at Coronado

launched from Capt. P. W. D-

ispatch. A

drunken

and

# Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County

Pasadena.

## GIVEN FORTY DAYS IN JAIL.

Pasadena Man Must Quit Visiting Former Wife.

Jungle Dance to Be Given at Hotel Green.

Former Governor Francis Criticises Insular Policy.

**PASADENA.** Feb. 14.—Because he persisted in going to the home of his former wife, who obtained a divorce from him last Thursday on the grounds of extreme cruelty, N. P. Jensen was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice of the Peace Dunham for trial on a charge of disturbing the peace. Witnesses took the stand and testified that he had peeked through the windows of the house from the outside, and otherwise caused trouble. He was arraigned and sentenced to serve forty days in the County Jail. Justice Dunham suspended sentence on the promise of the defendant not to return to the house.

Mrs. Jensen is the stepdaughter of James H. Gault, a well known pirofancier, and lives in a house adjoining that of the Gault home, No. 285 Arrowhead Drive. Her divorced husband was arrested late Thursday night by Patrolman Nichols and locked up in the City Jail, where he was kept under guard all night. He was then assigned to the charge of disturbing the peace. He said that he had only looked in the windows to see his children.

The arrangements of the court are that he shall visit his children every Sunday, if he wishes, but that he shall not go to the house on week days.

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**JUNGLE DANCE IS PLANNED.**

Though this season has been one of novelties with Pasadena society, the most unusual popular and enjoyables of all is yet to come. It is to be a jungle dance, to be given at the Hotel Green, and it will take place next Saturday night. The east building of the hotel will be transformed into a jungle, in which live monkeys will climb palms and scurry to cover under the broad roofs of tropical ferns, and where the greatest may wear an ostrich plumed hat from the branches above them, and break open coconuts for refreshments.

This is one feature; the other is that the Ellis Club of Los Angeles will give at the hotel the annual singing bath in the dining-room and sing both in the dining-room and after in the Romanesque room. Invitations will be issued today and there will probably be a large gathering of the city and Los Angeles society than at any other hotel affair of the year, with the possible exception of the charity ball.

The ball is not to be a costume, but enough to make it look like some extent. Jungle music will be made a feature of the evening. It will be a full dress dance, with appropriate decorations, and for the west the bridge is concerned. But over the bridges connecting the two hotels the guests will find themselves in the tropics.

**OF MUCH INTEREST HERE.**  
A number of Pasadenaans attended

the wedding of Blakney Hughes, son of Dr. Matt S. Hughes, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and Miss Winifred Newlin Sloan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sloan of San Bernardino, at the home last Thursday. The marriage was romantic and pretty. Three ministers officiated, Dr. Matt S. Hughes himself, his father, Rev. Thomas B. Hughes of this city, and Rev. W. H. Scott, pastor of the First Methodist Church of San Bernardino, of which the bride is a member.

The bridegroom is a young attorney and president of the Imperial Title Company of El Centro. Ralph Eaton of Los Angeles was best man. The bride, who has many friends both in San Bernardino and Pasadena, was a girl of lively temperament and crepe-mantled. Miss Esther Hughes, her sister, was the bridesmaid, and Miss Della Sloan, her sister, was maid of honor, and Miss Esther Hughes, mother of the bride, was the maid of honor. There were seventy-five persons present, including a large party of Zeta Tau sorority sisters of the bride and Delta Chi fraternity brothers of the bridegroom.

The couple intend to pass their honeymoon at Pine Crest, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan. It is a group of ivy-covered bungalows and crepe-mantled. Miss Esther Hughes, her sister, was the bridesmaid, and Miss Della Sloan, her sister, was maid of honor, and Miss Esther Hughes, mother of the bride, was the maid of honor.

**PERMANENT CAMP IS PROPOSED FOR AUTOMOBILE PARTIES.**

**RIVERSIDE.** Feb. 13.—All plans are complete for the assembling of Republicans from all parts of the county here tomorrow for the purpose of forming a temporary organization to assume the direction of the interests of the party until such time as a legal County Central Committee can be formed. The indications are for an enthusiastic gathering of the supporters of the Old Guard.

The Republican women from all portions of the county outside the county seat are to be the hosts of the Republican women of the city at the Glenwood Mission Inn.

In fact, it is expected that the invited women are manifesting in the gathering will be one of its striking features.

The meeting will be called to order in the Women's Room at 11 a.m. for the purpose of temporary organization. Adjournment will be taken at 2 o'clock, when committee reports on resolutions and permanent organization will be voted upon.

The Young Republicans' Club, recently formed, will march to the place of meeting in a body and will give the gathering a good share of its inspiration.

**BOIS HEARD FROM.**

David R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri, in an address made yesterday at the February luncheon of Board of Trade, held at the Hotel Maryland, declared that the attitude of the 700,000 Boosters' Club of Southern California in advocating the exclusive use of Southern California-made goods is wrong.

"It would be inconsiderate," he said, "after all the Middle West and East have done for California, to advocate the use of Southern California-made or local goods, and then to keep inviting eastern people to come out here every winter and spend their money in this State. We of Missouri are the ones of the Middle West who want to leave the dimes home here for the most enthusiastic reception for the most enthusiastic reunion the country has enjoyed in its history."

**CITY BRIEFS.**

The annual dinner of the Pasadena Canadian Club will be given at the Hotel Green next Saturday. It is expected that there will be an attendance of over 1000. Sir William White, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will probably be one of the speakers.

W. W. Oster, former president of the Board of Education, yesterday appeared before the City Commission with a proposition that it purchase the former Carmelitas Playground site for City Hall site, instead of the old Thorne Polytechnic Institute property, the purchase of which it has under consideration.

**HOTEL VISTA DEL ARROYO, PASADENA.**  
[Advertisement]

## ASSEMBLY OF REPUBLICANS.

**RIVERSIDE PATRIOTS MEET TODAY TO FORMULATE PLANS.**

**BLOOMINGTON-RIALTO DAY IS ON THE PROGRAMME.**

**PERMANENT CAMP IS PROPOSED FOR AUTOMOBILE PARTIES.**

ish their supplies and sojourn during a meal hour or for the night, for that matter. The success of enterprises of this nature in other places gives assurance that such parties could not be abused by traveling auto parties, composed of people who can well afford to stop at hotels but who prefer to confine their tours to a strictly outdoor programme.

**DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODS.**

Expert on Wells and Water Division Gives Council a Detailed Account of Existing Situation.

**POMONA, Feb. 13.**—Engineer William Jones, expert on wells and water division in Pomona Valley, has given to the City Council a detailed account of damage done by the January flood waters in the washes north of here, and outlined what it is proposed to do in the formation of a state protective district. Mr. Jones has presented maps and other data which are interesting. He presented facts showing that accurate measurements revealed the fact that 1700 million inches of water was flooding Thompson Creek, and that 5000 tons of sand, and that 5000 inches was flowing down the San Antonio Wash.

There will be considerable saving to the county in the formation of a state protective district, for which the county will be responsible.

E. R. Locke, a line foreman in the employ of the Southern Sierras Power Company met death in a fall from a pole near Victorville last night, a slight shock causing him to lose his hold on the pole. The forty-foot fall caused injuries from which he died an hour later. Locke's home was Los Angeles at No. 1134. Fifty-five straight poles were broken or bent or torn and shipped to Los Angeles.

Oswald Binckley, engaged on the

construction of a steel oil tank at Redlands, but three months

drowned himself in the Mill Creek Sanza because of ill health. He had been employed in a restaurant and had been unable to work, his body being found floating in the stream a couple of hours later.

The fourth death was that of Henry Fong, who committed suicide at China because he could not produce his papers entitling him to remain in this country.

**ALEXANDER HEARING.**

The hearing on the charges which have been laid against Supt. W. J. Alexander of the Ontario schools will be heard by the County Court tomorrow in an all-day session. It is expected that several hundred of the Ontario people will be here for the hearing, which will be held in one of the Superior Court rooms. Alexander is charged with attempted arson and other felonies. He asserts there is no foundation.

The hearing on the charges which have been laid against Supt. W. J. Alexander of the Ontario schools will be heard by the County Court tomorrow in an all-day session. It is expected that several hundred of the Ontario people will be here for the hearing, which will be held in one of the Superior Court rooms. Alexander is charged with attempted arson and other felonies. He asserts there is no foundation.

**MOOK RESIGNS.**

**WHITTIER, Feb. 13.**—Rev. Charles Stanley Mook, for the past three years rector of St. Matthias Episcopal Church, has announced his withdrawal from the Sunday-school work of the Los Angeles diocese. In this connection Rev. Mook is making plans for the acquisition of a tract of fifty acres of land near Newport Beach, Calif., to establish a school of methods of Sunday-school work. During his pastorate here, Rev. Mook has shown himself an unclosing worker for all that is best in the church.

The vestry of the church has released him, according to his request. For the present, at least, Rev. and Mrs. Mook will continue to reside in Whittier.

**NEW CONSERVATION DISTRICT.**

**FRESNO, Feb. 13.**—[By A. P. Night Wire.] A report favoring the formation of a water conservation and flood control district to be known as the Kern River Water Conservation District, and to place 1,000,000 acre under irrigation was adopted today by a committee of thirty-nine prominent farmers representing the users of the entire Kings River district, covering Fresno, Tulare and Kings counties. This report, compiled by a special committee of six headed by Asst. Secy. W. F. Chandler, was submitted to a meeting of water consumers to be called in this city at an early date. Committee plans call for the construction of mountain reservoirs to cost \$6,000,000. Government assistance will be asked.

**TRANSFER IS APPROVED.**

**Sierra Madre Trustees Permit Pool Room Man to Move His Establishment Down Town.**

**SIERRA MADRE, Feb. 13.**—After being tabled for four or five weeks, the application for the transfer of Hub Freeman's poolroom license from Mountain Trail boulevard to Baldwin avenue was granted by a vote of three to two, Trustees Gray, Peeler and Steinberger voting in the affirmative. Mayor Jones and Trustee Tarr are being highly commended for standing by their pledges made to certain property holders. It is claimed the coming election may have had some pressure on the result.

**CAMP FOR AUTO PARTIES.**

With a view to the comfort of automobile parties who may be en route, the Business Men's Association is considering the feasibility of providing a camp conveniently located with reference to the conveniences of the city, where such parties may stop, replete

## TRAGEDIES DURING WEEK.

**FOUR VIOLENT DEATHS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.**

**ALEXANDER HEARING IS SLATED FOR THIS MORNING.**

**MASONIC OFFICIAL IS BIDDEN A FORMAL FAREWELL.**

**SAN BERNARDINO.**

**FELICIO WAS MUCH RATTLED.**

**SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 13.**—Felicio Martinez today appeared in the County Clerk's office and asked for a marriage license. He was told that it was a brave man who would get a marriage license and wed on Friday, the 13th.

This so frustrated the applicant that he promptly forgot the name of the lady he was to wed and he was compelled to ask for time to secure the license.

In three hours he had recovered his composure and returned there with the lady's name carefully inscribed on a bit of paper, the license being duly issued and the ceremony performed, the bride being Miss Severiano Navaro.

The groom was formerly a resident of Mexico and was an officer in the rebel army that landed Madero in the Presidential chair.

**CANADIAN PICNIC.**

**FORMER RESIDENTS OF OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS WILL CELEBRATE ON OCEAN PARK PL.**

**SANTA MONICA, Feb. 13.**—Plans were laid last night for the third annual Canadian picnic to be held at this beach March 2.

The picnic will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Marine street. There were many former residents of the northern country present, as well as a large number of visitors from the same place.

Charles E. Garnet, who had lived in Redlands but three months, drowned himself in the Mill Creek Sanza because of ill health. He had been employed in a restaurant and had been unable to work, his body being found floating in the stream a couple of hours later.

The fourth death was that of Henry Fong, who committed suicide at China because he could not produce his papers entitling him to remain in this country.

**WELL-DRESSED.**

**FRESNO, Feb. 13.**—[By A. P. Night Wire.] One thousand spectators gathered at the window of a downtown restaurant tonight as a well-dressed man broke the window and ran away.

Many spectators witnessed the operation of care at the beach as more like the work of boys playing "train" than that of men attempting to operate a real railroad.

**GOING SOME.**

Chief of Police Randall was on the

race course this morning and the speeders had to stop their practice as a warning to all motorists that they must not run over anyone on the streets and make miles an hour. The three men who were driving were fast dust. They were over twenty miles an hour.

Teddy Teal made a statement that he had driven twenty miles an hour in his car. He was in show fast dust. They were eighty miles an hour.

Tommy McAdie, a former member of Stanford University, was stating for the song was sung that it was not intended to make him feel bad.

**SPAGHETTI.**

The Spaghetti Club had a meeting and present. There was a quiet service in the Robert Fenner's home.

Robert Fenner, a man who has been an honored guest of the club, and the unique club helped the members make many friends.

**NEW RUGS.**

The Police Club had passed several meetings and tended to better conditions.

It was decided to form a club of licensed persons where they could be made available for public welfare.

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**COLLEGIALE.**

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**BERKELEY,** honorable was injured feelings Jamie Ide Whee

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## Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

**IT RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.**  
Medie Now of Har-  
diness and Prevailing  
Diseases Chief Causes.

Currents and Prox-  
imity of Sea Contribute.

**SPAGHETTI BARBERS.**  
The Spaghetti Club met last night with fifty members present. There was a meeting of their practice and a general warning to all who travel by motorcycle policemen every morning until about 10 a.m. Streets and made out to be twenty miles an hour. The more there were three would be general touring cars that were heavy and if the speed was over twenty miles an hour he would give jail sentence to the Gies Club sang "Down With the Blue and Gold."

Today President John Caspar Bran-  
ton of Stanford gave an explanation  
for the Gies Club claim that the  
song was sung thoughtlessly and that it was not intended to mock the scholastic feelings of the university

## COLLEGiate CARABAOs.

President of Stanford Tenders Ex-  
planation to U. of C. Head About  
Song Sung by Gies Club.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES]  
BERKELEY, Feb. 13.—A most honorable was made today for the injured feelings of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, head of the University of California, when an official explanation of the Stanford Gies Club was tendered. During the recent visit of the Gies Club to Stanford the Gies Club sang "Down With the Blue and Gold."

Today President John Caspar Bran-  
ton of Stanford gave an explanation  
for the Gies Club claim that the  
song was sung thoughtlessly and that it was not intended to mock the scholastic feelings of the university

## BALLINGER IN COAL CASE.

Former Secretary of Interior Called  
to Testify as Witness for Munday  
and Shibley.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES]  
SEATTLE (Wash.). Feb. 13.—Former  
Secretary of the Interior Richard  
A. Ballinger was called today as

witness for the defense in the trial of Charles F. Munday and Archie W. Shibley, charged with having defrauded the United States of Alaska coal lands. Mr. Ballinger testified that in 1907, while he was Commissioner of the General Land Office, Deafand Munday, and other special agents of the General Land Office, Love and Jones came to his office in Seattle, where an affidavit of Munday coal land was filed in connection with his connection with Alaska coal lands. Munday went to the coal lands to the affidavit having been made at the request of the special agents, who were investigating coal claims.

Mr. Ballinger testified that Munday and Shibley, it would be about a month ago, placed him upon the stand to place a motion upon the record, and he had declined to answer, saying he would take up the matter when he returned to Washington. Mr. Ballinger did not remember a man with Munday on the stand when the coal lands were spoken of, but he recalled Special Agent Love asking him about the claims Munday was interested in. When asked if he had told Love Munday was "absolutely straightforward," and that whatever he said about the claims could be depended on.

On cross-examination Mr. Ballinger said Munday had not told him about the practice of attorney and deeds executed in Munday's favor by the locator.

The defense rested tonight, and the government will offer rebuttal testimony tomorrow.

## KISSES COLONEL BRIDE QUILTS.

Military Circles at Presidio Stirred  
Up by Disappearance of Lieutenant's  
Wife.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES]  
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF  
THE TIMES, Feb. 13.—[Exclusive  
Dispatch.] Military circles at the  
Presidio were thrown into a state of  
alarm yesterday by the disappearance  
of Mrs. Lynn Oliver Stelling  
McClarey, wife of Lieut. McClarey, a  
bride of four months, who has gone  
back to her home in Chicago, leaving  
the silk service to return to the Wash-  
ington in thirty-  
four hours.

The bride had started on her busi-  
ness career in 1912, at the age of 16,  
as an office boy.

Joseph H. Mayer, a brother of E.  
H. Mayer, one of the defendants, testi-  
fied that he had seen the rising young  
woman in the various sections of San  
Francisco during the past six months  
and that she was doing well.

The case closed late in the afternoon,  
and arguments will be heard Monday and Tuesday.

## BIDS ARE OPENED.

Manhattan Beach Trustees Consider  
Many Proposals and Award Con-  
tract to Los Angeles Concern.

MANHATTAN BEACH, Feb. 13.—A  
very important meeting was held

in the City Trustees' last evening, at  
which time bids were let for the new  
municipal waterworks system. The

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## Business: Money, Stocks and Bonds—Trade—The Citrus Market

## FINANCIAL.

## OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Bank operations were \$4,510,257.37, a decrease of \$11,300,114.04 or 20.7% from January 12, 1913, and an increase of \$600,000,000, or one-half billion dollars, over the corresponding week last year.

The following is a list of the principal cities of the United States:

| City          | Assets          | Dep. | Dep. | Assets        | Dep. |
|---------------|-----------------|------|------|---------------|------|
| New York      | \$1,000,000,000 | 10%  | 10%  | 1,000,000,000 | 10%  |
| Chicago       | 500,000,000     | 8%   | 8%   | 500,000,000   | 8%   |
| Baltimore     | 122,810,000     | 8%   | 8%   | 122,810,000   | 8%   |
| St. Louis     | 75,705,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 75,705,000    | 8%   |
| San Fran.     | 50,000,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 50,000,000    | 8%   |
| Pittsburgh    | 30,000,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 30,000,000    | 8%   |
| Baltimore     | 23,765,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 23,765,000    | 8%   |
| Philadelphia  | 20,320,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 20,320,000    | 8%   |
| Montgomery    | 17,100,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 17,100,000    | 8%   |
| Portland, Or. | 8,800,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 8,800,000     | 8%   |
| Seattle       | 6,545,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 6,545,000     | 8%   |
| San Fran.     | 2,012,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 2,012,000     | 8%   |
| San Diego     | 1,905,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,905,000     | 8%   |
| Tacoma        | 1,701,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,701,000     | 8%   |
| Portland      | 1,620,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,620,000     | 8%   |
| San Jose      | 658,000         | 8%   | 8%   | 658,000       | 8%   |

**New York Stock Clearing.**  
New York, Feb. 13.—(By A. F. Night, Wire.)—Bank clearings were \$4,510,257.37, a decrease of \$11,300,114.04 or 20.7% from January 12, 1913, and an increase of \$600,000,000, or one-half billion dollars, over the corresponding week last year.

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|---------------|-----------------|------|------|---------------|------|
| New York      | \$1,000,000,000 | 10%  | 10%  | 1,000,000,000 | 10%  |
| Chicago       | 500,000,000     | 8%   | 8%   | 500,000,000   | 8%   |
| Baltimore     | 122,810,000     | 8%   | 8%   | 122,810,000   | 8%   |
| St. Louis     | 75,705,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 75,705,000    | 8%   |
| San Fran.     | 50,000,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 50,000,000    | 8%   |
| Pittsburgh    | 30,000,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 30,000,000    | 8%   |
| Baltimore     | 23,765,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 23,765,000    | 8%   |
| Philadelphia  | 20,320,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 20,320,000    | 8%   |
| Montgomery    | 17,100,000      | 8%   | 8%   | 17,100,000    | 8%   |
| Portland, Or. | 8,800,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 8,800,000     | 8%   |
| Seattle       | 6,545,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 6,545,000     | 8%   |
| San Fran.     | 2,012,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 2,012,000     | 8%   |
| San Diego     | 1,905,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,905,000     | 8%   |
| Tacoma        | 1,701,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,701,000     | 8%   |
| Portland      | 1,620,000       | 8%   | 8%   | 1,620,000     | 8%   |
| San Jose      | 658,000         | 8%   | 8%   | 658,000       | 8%   |

**New York Money Market.**  
New York, Feb. 13.—(By A. F. Night, Wire.)—Call money rates, 1% 1/2%; rating rate, 1% 1/2%; 10-day note, 1% 1/2%; 30-day note, 1% 1/2%; 60-day note, 1% 1/2%; 90-day note, 1% 1/2%; 120-day note, 1% 1/2%; 180-day note, 1% 1/2%; 240-day note, 1% 1/2%; 300-day note, 1% 1/2%; 360-day note, 1% 1/2%; 420-day note, 1% 1/2%; 480-day note, 1% 1/2%; 540-day note, 1% 1/2%; 600-day note, 1% 1/2%; 660-day note, 1% 1/2%; 720-day note, 1% 1/2%; 780-day note, 1% 1/2%; 840-day note, 1% 1/2%; 900-day note, 1% 1/2%; 960-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,020-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,080-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,140-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,200-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,260-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,320-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,380-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,440-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,500-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,560-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,620-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,680-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,740-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,800-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,860-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,920-day note, 1% 1/2%; 1,980-day note, 1% 1/2%; 2,040-day note, 1% 1/2%; 2,100-day note, 1% 1/2%; 2,160-day note, 1% 1/2%; 2,220-day note, 1% 1/2%; 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## Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

City Assessor Mallard is completing work of his corps of almost fifty assessors. He will use the old method of 50 per cent of valuation as the basis of assessment.

An agreement has been reached as to the provisions of the terms of sale of the Maubert Avenue railway franchise. It is to be in operation within ninety days after the franchise is awarded.

The Board of Public Works yesterday completed its hearings on the damage claims filed on the proposed lowering of the floor of the Broadway tunnel and change of grades on nearby streets.

City officials yesterday made tests of the safety of cables on the Court Flight Incline Railway and found them ample for carrying twice the number of passengers that can be accommodated on the incline.

Decrees in a double divorce suit in which the wife of one of the parties was both defendant and respondent, were granted by Judge Finlayson yesterday in a decision which drew on the Bible and Shakespeare for illustrations.

## At the City Hall.

## FIFTY PER CENT. TAX ROLL BASIS.

## CITY ASSESSOR WILL FOLLOW PRECEDENT.

Starts Forty-five Deputies Into Field Work First of March and Will Operate Office Force of Almost Equal Number—More Volunteers Required for City's Record.

City Assessor Mallard is making preparations for the forthcoming assessment season. He will put five-five deputies into the field work on the first day of March, placing them in all parts of the city at the one time.

The precedent established for years past of making assessments on the basis of one-half the actual market value will be followed for the fiscal year 1914-1915. This means that the increase in tribute money must come from the city's growth during the year. This growth makes a general average of a 10 per cent increase.

The total assessed valuation for the year 1913-1914 was \$451,482,243, and on this basis of reckoning the next tax roll ought to represent an assessed valuation of considerably more than \$459,000.

The tax rolls for this ensuing year will represent forty-one volumes, an increase of several over the present year.

City Assessor Mallard stated yesterday that he will pursue the policies in vogue in his office while he has occupied it, and will not introduce any new systems, such as have been recommended by various organizations.

**Maubert-Avenue Franchise.**

At a conference between railway officials and the Public Utilities Committee of the City Council yesterday, participated in by citizens of the Hollywood district, notice of a proposed extension of the Pacific Electric line to run from Sunset boulevard to Los Feliz road, was gone over in detail. Various clauses of the franchise were discussed and the City Attorney was requested to prepare a new draft upon the agreement reached. William Mestad stated that the citizens subscribing to the subsidy for this line had seconded a movement from the company that care will be in operation over the proposed extension within ninety days from the date the franchise is awarded.

**Good Book Literature.**

The City Auditor had printed 1500 copies of his annual report, and 1000 copies are being mailed to cities throughout the United States. All cities having a population of 25,000 or more will receive a copy. The copies are also being sent to public libraries, universities, colleges and large financial institutions. The vast amount of statistical information, and the pertinent facts about Los Angeles and the county, make the book good book literature.

**Tunnel Damage Claims.**

Hearing of testimony on the last of the forty-two claims for damages for the destruction of the floor of the Broadway tunnel, and consequent change in adjacent street grades, was completed by the Board of Public Works yesterday. The announcement of awards will not be made before about the last of this month.

Among the claimants for damages heard yesterday was Mrs. Emma A. Summers, the Los Angeles "Oil Queen," who filed claims amounting to \$250,000. In discussing the subject, Mrs. Summers offered President Handley the property in question if he would agree to board and clothe her and pay the assessments against the land.

**Safety Is Proved.**

Safety of the Court Flight Incline Railway was proven yesterday through tests made under the direction of American Steel Engineers. The tests showed that the cables are capable of carrying more than twice the weight of the cars filled with passengers.

The test was made by loading several cars with cement into each car, making a dead weight of 7300 pounds. This weight was carried up and down the incline and the cables were submitted to jerking strains instead of the regular steady pull of the cars with loaded seats passengers. They were also caused to stop at points on the incline, and the test was thorough.

As a precaution against such an accident as happened on the Angeles Flight Incline Road a few weeks ago, the Board of Public Works decided to have the tests made at the Court Flight Incline.

**Municipal News Notes.**

The City Council yesterday referred to the Budget Committee the subject of securing a new fireboat for the Los Angeles Harbor.

The City Council was notified yesterday that the bid of the San Pedro Boat Company for a fireboat was in accordance with the specifications. This left only the bid of the Los Angeles Daily Journal. The Council decided to reject bids and readvertise the contract.

The application of the Pacific Elec-

tric Company for a franchise on Norland avenue, as a connection with the Tujunga-Escondida line, was referred by the City Council yesterday to its Public Utilities Committee.

The City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance providing for a graduated system of license fees on dancing saloons, the minimum quarterly fee required from dancing academies having an attendance of less than 150 persons; \$20 for those having from 150 to 300 persons, and \$50 for those having more than 300.

The City Council yesterday received and accepted former Judge Bordwell's declination to serve on the Municipal Terminal Commission. The commission had the power to fill vacancies in the property it placing thereon former Councilman Reed, who was termed the "father of the commission."

Under a suspension of the rules, the City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance requiring that ten feet of space on each side of entrances to theaters be kept clear from standing vehicles during performances, except for purposes of loading or unloading passengers.

The City Attorney was instructed by the City Council yesterday to prepare a draft of an ordinance incorporating therein the rates for taxicabs of public vehicles on the side streets, from Second to Ninth streets during the seven hours.

The May 1st yesterday sent to the City Council the name of Frank B. Silverwood as his appointee on the Municipal Playground Commission. The subject of confirmation was laid over for one week, in accordance with the usual custom.

The City Attorney's report on the proposed suit against former Mayor Fred Eaton, to determine the title to certain lands in Long Valley, in which the city is interested, was referred by the Council yesterday to the Public Service Committee.

Tom Hughes, a former shining light in political circles, was glad-handing in the City Hall corridors yesterday. Hughes was still at the bar, and was back in a move to bring his territory into the city. Does he plan to enter the municipal political arena? This is the question raised yesterday when his renewed activities were noted.

Hollingsworth was subsequently appointed selling agent for the Keating estate and under the terms of the agreement he sold the 200 acres to a syndicate at the rate of \$2300 an acre, which was \$1200 an acre more than Hay had contracted to pay for the fifty acres.

Hollingsworth tendered the \$2500 to Downing, who refused to receive it. The money is now in escrow.

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Hollings



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**PIONEER Roofing**  
Covers All California—  
But The Mountain Tops

**Pioneer Roofing**

is so universally used in cities, towns and hamlets — on bungalows, handsome residences, garages, factories, hotels, office buildings, and wherever good roofing is required—that it may well be called "the roofing that covers California."

**How About Your Roof?**

Of course you want the best, both in looks and wear—therefore insist on one of the reliable Pioneer brands:—Silveroid, the perfected white roofing; Pioneer Rubber Sanded; Pioneer Asphalt and Gravel; Pioneer Asbestos, etc.

For estimates and information, call  
"Contract Dept." Main 8080; Home 10228.

**PIONEER PAPER COMPANY**  
Manufacturers and Contractors  
247-251 S. Los Angeles St. LOS ANGELES

**Malthoid Roof***The Last Word in Office Building*

The last word in office buildings was made complete by the opening of the 12-story Marsh-Strong Building. Nearly all contractors inspected this magnificent fireproof building during the opening of the building Saturday.

After inspecting the interior they assembled on the roof to witness the fine view and the growth of the city.

The music from the Venice Band was delightful. The roof of the Malthoid Roof Garden was so inviting and comfortable that a large number of the visitors to dance the foxtrot and other late dances.

The Marsh-Strong Building at the intersection of Spring and Main Streets adds another of the handsomest roofs to the fine structures of this kind in the business center of Los Angeles.

The next large structure to be covered with Malthoid Roofing is the Metropolitan Building on the Northwest corner of Spring and Broadway.

These two handsome buildings are a splendid addition to the list of structures using Malthoid Roofs which cover over 100,000 square feet of modern structures erected in Southern California.

Malthoid Roofing is made in California by The Pioneer Paper Company and is pronounced by specialists to be the best in the world. The company's offices in Los Angeles are at 518 to 520 Security Building, under the management of Judah. Phones Home 10462; Main 6646.

**TIMES MAGAZINE.**

Jan. 5, 1912. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.  
Jan. 6, 1912 and May 31, 1913.  
The development of California and the Great West, the organization of their marvelous natural resources and the wonder-working of their wonders and beauty. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles of fact, statement and information; brilliant correspondence, poetry and pictures; the life of the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

That is the weekly vehicle of present day thought, opinion and description; the steady champion of liberty, law and justice in the industry, holding up the hands of men and women, without distinction, who are striving to better their condition in life and to increase the value of home, country and civilization.

And Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to subscribers from The Times news sheets when no copy is wanted.

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**Los Angeles Times**  
*Illustrated Weekly*

Under the Editorial Direction of  
**HARRISON GRAY OTIS.**

Weekly Issue Over 91,000

**EDITORIAL.**

A great deal of the contention for equality of the sexes at the ballot box is on the part of the women, a grasping at the shadow and losing the substance.

Voting of itself will not raise the status of woman in the body politic. The results will depend entirely upon the use the women make of the privilege or the way they discharge the duty.

Equality of women with men in the substance replaces the shadow found in the public schools and in the community, where the superintendent proclaimed a new gospel for teachers. They shall stand on the same level as the men with the same right to marry and have children as the case is in the other, with the right to teach in the schools and with the right to equal pay for equal services performed with equal ability.

It is scarcely surprising that Congressmen perfectly ignorant of finance, even less so, can citizens of a party naturally as little that sympathies with the average man. The heart of an average man is the average

Herb

The Biggest and Best Gives the News of the Day in a Masterly Way All the News of the Day

**The Los Angeles Times**

The Foremost Daily Newspaper on the Pacific Coast

Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Cities of Population in America and Europe.

Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Business Life of the People of All Foreign Countries.

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The Theater in Avon's Bard. The Problem of War Time. The Book of Local Society. Old-Town Society Notes. The Adventures of a Big Burden. Book Reviews: Literature.

dreds of dollars of income-making opportunities went on a strike in wages.

PACIFIC STARS at San Francisco. American stars in the show here, but my due you

**TAKING TESTIMONY.**

**ALLEGED WAGER IGNORED.**

That Sol Bauman was willing to make a wager with I. J. Miller that Phillip Senegram, the former head of the junk trust, would be convicted of perjury was not allowed to be presented to the jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday during the hearing of the Senegram case. Senegram's attorney, William M. Hughes and Walter Duncan;

subscribed \$300; Panama Heating and Construction Company, incorporators Frank W. Baker, Albert H. Edmond and Floyd A. Barnes, capital stock \$10,000, subscribed \$1000; Volunteers of America of Los Angeles, incorporators Edwin P. Ryland, Irving R. Bancroft, J. R. Newberry, Newman Basick, F. D. R. Moote, William M. Hughes and Walter Duncan;



# By the Western Sea. Land of the Great South.

## Little Captains These.

**T**HEY were a hundred strong, and all but tots, who assembled in the Olive-street school recently to plan a campaign to make every desert spot in Los Angeles bloom with roses by next year. They have entered into a contract with a nursery company to deliver 20,000 rose bushes, which the children are to plant out and care for. They have a paper edited by one of the children which is to promote or boost the undertaking, and the Manual Arts High School is to do the printing of it.

## The Experiment Station.

**T**HE Legislature of California has authorized the expenditure of \$60,000 to purchase land for an experiment station in connection with the University of California. A commission is now looking for the right spot, and the trouble is that there are so many places that would do. For example, Placentia, or Azusa, Covina, Riverside, Redlands, Santa Paula—oh, well, get a gazetteer of the southern part of the State and copy nearly all the names in the list.

## Let the Highway be Built.

**I**F THERE is one subject in which the people of California are more interested than another at the present time, it is the completion of the State Highway in the coming twelve months. The counties have come forward with great unanimity in purchasing the bonds so that there will be no embarrassment for lack of funds. Merced is the latest example of this liberality, where the Board of Supervisors have purchased highway bonds in the amount of \$120,000. Henry W. Keller of Los Angeles estimates that \$2,000,000 will build all the uncompleted portions between San Francisco and San Diego. He suggests that the counties separately subscribe to that amount of State Highway bonds at par, and thus put the enterprise beyond all possibility of failure. The people are exceedingly interested in this matter, and will be unspeakably disappointed unless our visitors next year have such a highway through the State. There are millions of people coming to the Coast in the exposition year, and it will mean a great deal to the State for years to come if such a highway is prepared for their convenience.

## Right Thing in Right Place.

**T**HE other day there rolled into Riverside four flat cars all hitched together bearing a weight of seventy-five tons, and the freight was 100 feet long in one piece. It was a great rotary kiln for the Riverside Portland Cement Company, and came from the factory at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where it cost on board the cars \$20,000. It is reported to be a record-maker in this kind of machinery, and the record naturally belongs to Southern California. This is a land of aqueducts, and the making of cement pipe is a leading industry. It means that the farmer here does not depend primarily on the clouds for rain, but applies moisture to his crops at will. The result is better crops and fewer crop failures than in countries where farming is carried on without irrigation.

## Go Do Likewise.

**T**HE other day there died in San Francisco a successful business man whose fortune was all of his own creating and was all won by hard knocks and on the shores of the Pacific. The Illustrated Weekly loves to call the country by the Western Sea the Land of All Opportunity for All People. William G. Irwin was born in Scotland and came to America without friends, influence or money. He went into the employ of the late Claus Spreckels as an office boy in a very humble capacity at a very small salary. His employer sent him to the Hawaiian Islands to superintend a sugar plantation. In due time young Irwin started out for himself, and died recently leaving a fortune of \$5,000,000. Of course he might have found fault with luck, even cursed his fate, abused the land of his birth and that of his adoption, called his fellow-men all robbers, become a strike-promoter, disturber of the peace, and died in the penitentiary or a poorhouse. But Irwin was not that kind of a man.

## Room for Complaint.

**S**CHOOL teachers in the British Isles, we are informed, are on strike for higher salaries. All they ask is a minimum of \$500 per annum for elementary schools, an increase of \$50 a year. The figures show the difference between Southern California and England. The salaries paid these British pedagogues, even if they are increased, will still fall below \$50 a month for the twelve months of the year. If they were only fitted intellectually they could raise their salaries easily by migrating to Southern California. That is one of the biggest and proudest feathers in the liberty cap of America, that economy is not practised in paying inadequate salaries to its teachers.

## Happy Has Been Her Lot.

**I**N MONROVIA the other day an old lady, a pale and hearty, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 1, 1814. Napoleon was banished to Elba, Washington was burned by the British, and the treaty of Ghent signed during the same year. She has been a resident of California for the last twenty-five years. Her memory is good, and her reasoning powers clear. Think what marvellous changes she has seen in the world during that time, and the growth of the American Republic in the hundred years of her life. But the happiest circumstance in connection with this story is that she has spent a quarter of a century among the fruits and flowers, under the bright skies and amid the beautiful scenery of Southern California.

## A Religious Innovation.

**T**HE population of Southern California is made up of the very best of all the States in the Union. Brought here from their old homes into new surroundings each one brings something new to the others, and there is generated a clash of opinions and a spirit of progress that count in the daily life of the people. It would scare the wits out of a staid New England community to think of a ten-story church. Everybody in Southern California hears of the plans without a tremor. And it is not the metropolis that has dared to think out this great religious enterprise. It is the Presbyterians of Long Beach, a city of only 40,000 people, who have conceived this daring plan. It will be an institutional church with a vengeance. One feature will be a bureau of free nurses, another a free labor bureau, then there will be a free gymnasium, free baths, bowling and billiards, and a number of other amusements. It is not on record that card playing will be tolerated, not even "500" or "Rhum." Not, of course, to speak of "seven up," "euchre" or "poker." But even without these features it is enough to make John Knox turn in his grave, Calvin come down from Paradise to burn the heretics, and Old Mortality mutter from the grave, "I maun bear my testimony." Oh, no, the Illustrated Weekly is not poking fun at the project. It heartily commends all these institutional features connected with church work.

## A New Tuxedo.

**W**HEN the leading New York banker and his associates purchased the Rancho Los Palos Verdes, lying along the slightly bluff between Redondo and San Pedro and overlooking the Pacific Ocean, it was very evident that the purchase was not made to grow alfalfa, feed hogs or establish a dairy. With each passing week comes to light the purpose in the mind of the millionaire purchaser and his associates. The vast tract has been surveyed, and landscape gardeners are working out plans for stetting the tract and adorning it with trees and shrubbery. The ranch comprises 16,000 acres, and the wide world presents nothing with greater possibilities as a seaside resort. Those in connection with it tell us now that the purpose is to create here on the western shore something like Tuxedo Park, where the people of wealth and taste of New York have their homes in so large a degree. The Hudson River, the Palisades and Riverside Drive are charming by nature, highly improved by art. But when Los Palos Verdes is brought to the acme of possibility, all the other residential tracts on earth will have to take a back seat, and very far back.

## Wonderful Oil Development.

**T**HE Standard Oil Company of California, now capitalized for \$50,000,000, proposes the raising of its capital stock to \$100,000,000. Less than twenty months ago the capital of this company was increased from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. If the new increase is carried out it will mean an investment of \$75,000,000 in about two years, plus all the earnings of the company by its operations here. That is what the Illustrated Weekly has been saying for two or three years past, that we count time by hours and money by millions in this land of opportunity for all.

## Things Moving On.

**A**S THE spring opens, big projects are taking shape in and around Los Angeles. During the first week of February plans were in hand for a five-story hotel at Hollywood, and another for a brick apartment in the Westlake district of Los Angeles to cost \$50,000. A New York banker has given orders for a fine residence on Kenmore avenue between Third and Fourth streets in Los Angeles, and a retired mining man from Arizona has commissioned a Los Angeles architect to draw plans for a small palace as a home for himself on the corner of Wilshire boulevard and Ardmore avenue. Comes another order to another architectural firm for a fine house on Virgil avenue between Third and Fourth streets, and still another for a similar home on Harvard boulevard between Wilshire and Sixth street. In country property there is noted the purchase of the Charnock ranch in the San Jacinto Valley, which is to be subdivided into small farms, roads made, water put on the land, and a prosperous community built up.

## High Priced Plum Pudding.

[Philadelphia Press:] Miss Alle M. Day of Philadelphia, who brought four English plum puddings into New York port, had to pay duty on them much to her disgust.

"But I have already paid \$2.75 duty on them in France," said Miss Day. "Why should I pay on them here? It's an outrage! I'll take the matter to the courts. They only cost 50 cents apiece in London."

Still the unfeeling customs men insisted, and after valuation, appraisal, etc., Miss Day grudgingly gave up the 75 cents they demanded.

## California.

Where all thy ranches render

Dear tribute to the breeze—

The breath of peach-bloom tender,

The breath of orange trees;

Where riches past all dreaming

Are hid in fertile loam,

Where dour old winter comes not,

Here will I make my home'

Thy sweet acacias tremble

Beneath their weight of gold;

Thy canyon ferns assemble

A verdure manifold;

While nodding poppies lavish

Their treasure on the fields,

Behold, my heart shall measure,

What joy the wildwood yields!

Thy beauty all entralling

Has held the hearts of men;

For who that heard thee calling

Would not return again?

The ships of every nation

In thy broad harbors ride,

And bring thee with their cargoes

A tale of love and pride.

The morning tells thy story

In canyons near the sea,

Unwinding trails of glory

Through sunlit mystery;

And on the high Sierras,

Where dream—the virgin snows,

The morning flashes meaning

In crimson, gold and rose!

Thy eventides are holy—

They bring, for labor, rest,

While one by one, and slowly,

(O silver of the West!)

The gentle stars of heaven

Come, bringing glad release

From care, and ample harvest—

For every toiler peace!

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

## Column Four

### FRESH REPORTS

### RESS IN THE AD

### SOUTHWEST

**THE MAGIC ISLE.** WHETHER native of the City of Angels, nor the stranger within its gates, would dare venture a negative answer to the question, as to whether he had, at least once, visited the wonders of Catalina Island. One has taken the twenty-five-mile trip from San Pedro to Avalon, ridden via the great metropolitan road to the "Weekly Mail." Meantime a reference to the six-inch barometer, the scale indicates a liberal use of rain in the last week in January. February well up toward the mark, each, and running a mile more than the corresponding year ago. An analysis of the weather of New York, where most of these bank exchanges are responsible for most of the cargo following with a big load, course this means improvement in the industrial centers there. Surfing, and the Coast cities' past history with a dream-like quality of unreality. It is not so easy to realize a little more than twenty-five years ago, on the site on which the Hotel Metropole stands was represented by a spot so small that it could be seen a long way off. This spot was a "kitchen midden" deposit formed in centuries past by the Indians' camp fires, which, being built this spot for ages, had thoroughly covered the soil. And in such spots as the ancient household belongings of Indians of long ago are found in many cases on Santa Catalina. Implements of wood and shell, modeled with some skill and often inlaid with a rude mosaic—mortars and pestles, pipes, futes have been excavated in this island by thousands of inhabitants by those early inhabitants will have disappeared.

**Property owners along the coast extension to the sea are likely to widen the thoroughfares and make a short route to the coast.**

**The tanker De Salvo has been authorized to load to the amount of half a million barrels.**

**The Natomas Construction Company of California, operating in the district and Oroville, has shown earnings of \$1,000,000 for the twelve months.**

**Money receipts at the office for January agree with the handsome increase over the previous month. Los Angeles ceased to be an ocean port, the Channel Islands were also cast up, and the sea receded from their lofty heights. Lofty they are, since the water about them in most places grows suddenly deep, precipitous slopes descending fathoms into the face of the ocean, although the face of Brush Mountain—the highest in Santa Catalina Island—rises to a height of only 2100 feet, and Black Jack to 1100. The length of the island is variously by different writers; but it was stationed at the Isthmus, by government, during the survey of Santa Catalina, gives the length mostly as twenty-seven and five-eighths miles, agreeing with others in the greatest part of eight miles at Avalon, with a width of one-half mile at the isthmus.**

**There is also some confusion as to the name given to the island by a white man, with whom Rodriguez Cabrillo bestowed the name of La Victoria. The name of which we know is "Pine," which was bestowed by its early inhabitants, of whom we would have no record for some records left by Torquemada and the "Log of Cabrillo," an manuscript unearthed some years ago by the Spaniard Torquemada, and given to the public library at Madrid, and given to the Spaniards.**

**The Pomona Citrus Products has leased the old Pomona and expects to start operations using the cull lemons in the district.**

**Julius Fleischmann, the brewer of Cincinnati, has leased the old Pomona and expects to start operations using the cull lemons in the district.**

**The Pacific Coast Gas Company has converted the passenger steamship into an oil burner, making the fleet.**

**At Ontario the construction of the school building with the Chaffey High School at \$27,247.**

**Those Catalina were the last of a super-**

**and now extinct race, or were racially related to the early Indians of the Americas.**

**Don Juan**

**ALLEGED WAGER IGNORED.**

**That Sol Bauman was willing to make a wager with I. J. Miller that Philip Senegram, the former head of the junk trust, would be convicted of perjury was not allowed to be presented to the jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday during the hearing of the Senegram case. Senegram's attorney,**

**and Mrs. Duncan, and the trial was adjourned.**

**PACIFIC COAST**

**INDUSTRIES.**

**Los Angeles, California.**

**Illustrated Weekly.**

**Los Angeles, California.**

# The Story of Santa Catalina.

*By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.*

## *"Column Force"*

**FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCED SOUTHWEST**

The Oakland, Antioch and Bayway is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of half a million dollars.

Property owners along Pigeon Creek and its extension to the sea are working hard to widen the thoroughfare and make a short route between the coast and the coast.

The tanker De Saba has sailed from Pedro with her first cargo of oil to 58,000 barrels.

The Natomas Consolidated Mine and its伴生矿 are still being excavated with the company of California, operating in electric energy, until presently all the district and Oroville, puts out gold and these early inhabitants will have showing earnings of \$123,300,000.

Money receipts at the Los Angeles office for January aggregated \$2,155,093.37, showing a handsome increase over a year ago. Receipts for the twelve months ended January 31 were \$2,155,093.37, or nearly 12 per cent. over the previous twelve months.

The Superior Court of the state of California has upheld the validity of the San Francisco Harbor bonds, which Catalina Island—rises to a height of only 2100 feet, and Black Jack to

A movement is on foot at Newport for the raising of \$100,000 for a entrance to Newport Bay.

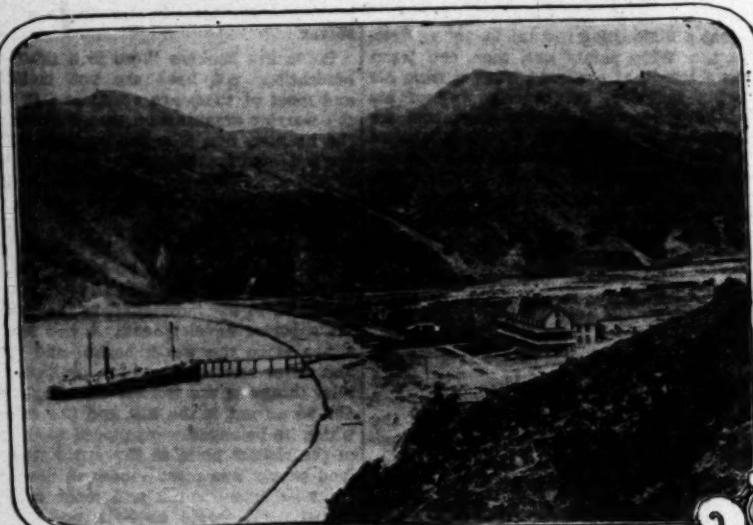
The Standard Oil Company is rushing the construction of new oil tanks at El Segundo, which have a combined capacity of one-half mile at the isthmus of the State.

The Pomona Citrus Fruit Co. has leased the old Pomona Villa and expects to start operations using the cull lemons and oranges from the old orchard in the district.

Julius Fleischmann, the manufacturer of Cincinnati, has been in Los Angeles, and while here made a determination to establish a brewery in this city.

The Pacific Coast Standard has converted the passenger into an oil burner, making it the fleet.

At Ontario the construction of the science building with the Chaffey High School cost at \$27,247.



Santa Catalina in 1889. (Ingersoll Collection.)



*Timms Landing, San Pedro.*

Southern California, the surveyor and navigator, mentioned before, states that he has had in his hands the skulls of the early inhabitants of Pineugna, and has compared them with some found on the Palos Verdes ranch, and that they are not essentially different. He says, also, that identical mounds and relics are found in the two places, leading to the belief that the abodes on the island were not permanent ones, but that the Indians went there from the mainland at certain times of the year for the purpose of fishing. Be that as it may, there are the kitchen middens on the island, also the ancient olla, or stone jar of prehistoric manufacture at Empire Landing, or Pott's Valley. It is a species of soapstone, which was cut out and shaped with quartz chisels. At the present day, finished and unfinished vessels and implements may be found near the quarry, and others marked out and ready to be cut. Viewing it now, it would seem as if the work under the open sky had been suddenly abandoned for some reason, tools and vessels being dropped in the midst of labor. Was it a sudden raid of foreign enemies? The stone will not speak, and histories are silent.

From this same material of which the ancients fashioned dishes, spoons, stone plates, medicine stones, and many other objects, mantels and tiles are now made, and with it the entrance of the Los Angeles Courthouse is lined. Mortars and swords have been found, their rims and handles inlaid with shell and pearls; small mortars containing paint; quantities of beads of many varieties, curious ornaments and earrings, all of which bespeak some love of the beautiful, many objects displaying great artistic taste. On the Island of San Clemente, Prof. C. F. Holder found the skeleton of an aboriginal musician, buried seated, with curiously decorated flutes all about him, one being made from the leg bone of a deer, and beautifully decorated with bits of pearl, and a rude sort of mosaic. The equivalent of money with these people was bits of shell, through which they managed their exchanges. According to Hugo Reid, they were a gentle people, who had never heard of the devil or hell until the coming of the Spaniards, and children were taught to be respectful to their elders. They laid great stock by their legends, repeating them over and over again until the children learned them, and delivered them with dramatic effect. The chiefs alone had often more than one wife. They believed in one "Giver of life," and his meting out of punishment for wrongdoing in the present life. Beyond this, they believed in the transmigration of souls into the bodies of animals. Of the original type a learned writer says: "If one has the opportunity, it is interesting to compare a mixed lot of Japanese faces with Eskimos, and a similar collection of Chinese coolie (Canton) faces with those of our west coast Indians. The comparison is suggestive, if it has no other value."

But it was the brave, bold, picturesque Don Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who discovered

was a period when the island was noted for rattlers, the little red fox and the squirrel. "I have seen the trunk of a great sycamore tree from the main land," stated the surveyor and navigator, "fifty miles southwest of San Clemente Island." "While hunting at Point Firmin," he said again, "I have seen a covey of quail suddenly take wing, and fly the entire distance of eighteen miles across to Long Point, on Catalina Island."

Farnham, in "The Early Days of California," states that the natives of the different islands were in communication with each other; but according to some old records preserved by the padres, the words used on one island were totally unlike those used on another. So there may, after all, be some element of truth in the statement of history that at the time of Cabrillo's discovery this island was inhabited by a superior people. Vizcaino describes them as expert fishermen, good-looking, dressed in well-cured skins, and the town as having large dwellings and numerous rancherias, their canoes being large enough to hold twenty men. Father Torquemada describes a large, circular temple, ornamented with

large variety of feathers, and in its center an idol, on the sides of which were representations of the sun and moon. There is no present trace of this temple. He records that birds were sacrificed here—all save the raven, which, he says, was sacred to the people, and so tame that its kind would snatch the fish from the hands of women and children.

From the time of the coming and the going of Vizcaino, and the advent of the Franciscan Fathers, there is no record of these island people. No mission was ever established among them, although, in 1803, a plan favoring the founding of one on the "Island of Limu" is found in the reports of President Estevan Tapis. Timber, water and soil are praised, and the ten rancherias mentioned, the largest three being Cajatss, Ashuael and Liam, having 124, 145 and 120 adults respectively. The natives are spoken of as, "eager for a mission." But it was later found in the report of Father O'Keef that the "government was opposed to and would not aid in founding any mission except on the mainland." But the Indians of the islands were invited to join the missions on the coast, that the Fathers might more conveniently instruct them in the Christian doctrine, since the Padres were few, and the demands upon their services many.

It is written that Capt. William Shale of the Lelia Byrd, made landing at Santa Catalina in 1805. He named the harbor where he anchored Port Roussillon, believing himself the first explorer. He stated that there were but 150 inhabitants in the island at that time. Then Jonathan Winslow of the vessel O'Cain, in 1807 "hunted otter for a time at Santa Catalina Island, and reported finding but fifty Indians. Since 400 were reported in 1803 the sudden thinning out of the Indians may have been due entirely to the fact that they were joining the missions on the mainland, and it may have been due in part to disease. While the records suggest measles is not quite plain. It may have been smallpox. Then there is the legend that the Aleuts, or Kodiak Indians of Russian America, came down from Alaska, and attacked the islanders, almost exterminating them. With the means of transportation at command in those days, this is scarcely likely. How could they come miles in their frail canoes



**G**O TO the ant, thou sluggard; learn her ways and be wise.

Also: How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour, and gather honey all the day from many an opening flower.

And again: The lamb is led to the slaughter without complaint, and the sheep before her shearers is dumb.

Then again: He is gentle, he is kind, and you'll never, never find a better friend than old dog Tray.

The first paragraph above comes from the pen of the wisest man of his day by all repute, and by the same rule one of the wisest of any time. The second is from one of the gentlest rhymers that ever strung verses together for the delectation of little children. Then the quotation turns back again to Holy Writ, and with another detour we get back to profane poets, and every one of the verses is familiar as household words to young and old wherever the English language is spoken, and many of them to the speakers of nearly all languages.

When you find words like these that have lasted through ages and after thousands of years are still familiar to people wherever the sun rises and sets, you may be sure you have here a record of human wisdom that tells a story as correctly as the fossils in the rocks record the various formations of the earth.

The few references above embrace a number of the orders or species of animal creation, and all show the appreciation man has for what he calls the lower orders of

creation, over which he claims lordship. They mean that mankind has learned and still can learn many lessons from what he calls the brute creation. There are lessons to be learned from the very lowest orders of creation more profound than men have learned yet. The Eagle knows this, for he touches these lower orders a little more intimately and sympathetically than their great overlords, the humans.

What a little thing the ant is, yet as Solomon the Wise points out, man can learn many a lesson of profound wisdom from his untiring industry, the orderly way of his life, the government he has organized for the control and direction of the affairs of the race. The bee is scarcely more important individually than the ant. Yet he, too, is an index finger as plain as a ship's mast pointing out to humanity the path to affluence and happiness that leads through industry and economy to wealth. In this tribe also we find an orderly government with powers and dominions among them. There is only one lazy person in any hive of bees on all the plains and mountain-sides of the world. Every member of the colony works except the drone. The queen bee does not go out to gather honey or pollen or wax, but she is the mother of the race, and, as all mothers, must be the busiest one in the family.

The Eagle has a new lesson to draw from the ant hill and the beehive. Did you ever realize, you wise humans, that here is a concrete example of Socialism right under your eyes? The little ants, black, white and red, are organized exactly on the laws of Carl Marx. They form a state Socialism in which individualism is lost and each member of the tribe works not for himself but for the general body in the ant hill. The same is true of the beehive, where there is no individual result although each individual has his prescribed duties and must fulfill them.

Both the ant hill and the beehive are an organized government, and there is a military organization in each, too. In the ant hill there are regularly drilled regiments

whose business it is to guard the colony from attack, to attack neighboring colonies, and if you will believe the scientific people who watch the ant hills so closely, these warrior ants actually take other ants captive, bring them to the fortress and hold them in slavery during their lives, making them work for their captors and permitting them as little enjoyment of life or participation in the fruits of their labor as is possible with keeping the life in the little slaves.

So in the beehive there is a military organization. All bees are not belligerent, and most of them are stingless. It is only the warrior organization that bears arms in the beehive, and it is the business of these trained soldiers to watch over the safety of the little colony, fighting away all enemies and keeping the little city in peace and security.

The Eagle would not be an ant for all the wide world, nor would he be a bee. He is an individualist first, last and all the time, and it is to his individualism that he owes his superior development. A bee has been a bee since the world began, and the ant has never reached any high position in the vital things of the world. The Eagle would not be an ant if the hill and the colony to which he belonged were placed in the midst of the richest plain in the world where the food supply was most abundant, nearest the point of consumption and most easily obtained. Nor would he be a bee if all the flowers found in that land of pure delight were thick around the hive in which he lived, and not if all the world were made of honey would the Eagle want to be a bee.

How deep these considerations go! Nearly every Socialist is an anti-militarist, and here he is less wise than the ant and the bee. These little busy insects understand their world and are wise enough to take things as they are. They find their lives surrounded by innumerable enemies, and have learned that they must be prepared to defend themselves against the onslaught of the foe. There never is a debate in an ant hill or a beehive on earth as

to the necessity of maintaining the military establishment of the colony, and when they get their full share up. Human Socialism is developing against the waste of dreadnoughts, twelve-inch guns, the rest of the consciousness establishment. Those that pointed out over and over again the grace to humanity and the world away with. But why not the bee for a lesson in developing into a very profitable

There are approximately 7000 acres on the islands devoted to coffee plantations, and there are many times as many acres yet available for that purpose. The annual yield from the plantation on earth, pull down the fortress and send every soldier and marine, too, to the sea to do useful work?

Now what does the human being gain for here in California, where spring abides and summer follows? A pound gross. This means a revenue from \$125 to about \$150 per acre for his crop; which, after deducting expenses incidental to bringing him to a yielding age, and to harvesting him, leaves a very substantial profit.

Under the human organization, exactly what would happen to the military establishment to prevent or the ant hill, no matter how many members were, a belligerent virility was well developed.

Individualism would come and plant, plow up the ant hill, and take the ground for their own use.

Coffee, commonly called Kona coffee, the name of the district where the principal industry, may be described as a mild bean of the Java type. The lands are principally located at an elevation of from 1000 to 2000 feet above sea level, although there is considerable variation of even less than 1000 feet in the windward areas of these islands. Kona coffee, which, when aged, is declared in govern-

*The Eagle*



## THE LANCER

**O**F COURSE we all know that other people can be very trying. I have often wondered myself just why I should be expected to put up with so-and-so. But I have always just fallen short of the pluck and determination of one Karl Hopf, whose case is now being investigated in Berlin.

Hopf, it is alleged, never complained of the people he did not like, but he has been quietly and unostentatiously dispatching them to Kingdom Come whenever they proved uncongenial to his temperament. He is described by neighbors as a most amiable man, suave, courteous, unruffled.

But at the moment he stands charged with poisoning three wives and two sons with ingenious and businesslike skill. The first lady departed this life in 1896; her son two years later. The second wife gave up the struggle in 1901 and her son three years later. The third wife went a couple of years ago and Hopf was about to make another attempt to find connubial bliss. Then some pugnacious person with a passion for interference makes a fuss, as such people will. And the Berlin doctors have been busy proving all sorts of horrid things against Hopf.

Having learned some of the subtle charms of bacilli, the hopeful Benedict is accused of preferring them as more effective and less tiresome than divorce. One can see his point of view, of course. But Hopf will suffer as all pioneers and reformers must. Drastic innovations on this order are too far ahead of the times to meet with approval from conservative minds.

Or too far behind. It savors of a revival of Borgian methods on an improved and enlightened scale. Pray what are germs for if not to make life untenable for the un-

desirable? At present they are a potent force, using their power indiscriminately. Left to themselves they attack and devour those people whom we can least spare.

One can imagine Hopf's disgust that Berlin should be so lacking in scientific and artistic appreciation, as to unequivocally condemn his methods, especially when he knows that, subconsciously, many of his judges would become his ardent imitators if they knew a safe way.

As to whether Hopf's ideas ultimately become fashionable depends a good deal upon how many sentimentalists sign the appeal for reprieve when the court has given its verdict. The average sentimentalist adores homicidal enterprise.

### Other Ways.

**H**OPF was certainly enterprising. Maybe he was a eugenist. He tried three ladies and found them and their offspring below his standard.

Or maybe he felt just like other dissatisfied married men but with more definite purpose. The ordinary married man who feels like Hopf just makes it a case of plain desertion—and tries to starve them out. "Failure to support" sounds so much more respectable than homicide. It lacks precision and finesse, but it really comes to the same thing in the end.

Or of course one can make oneself so objectionable to the lady that she herself is forced to take the initiative. That, however, often means alimony, which is extravagant.

After all, I suspect the average and more usual method proves the most satisfactory in the end. The man who heartily dislikes his wife, and such cases generally arise from her disgusting and indecent lack of appreciation of himself, will probably best achieve his desire to make her suffer by continuing to live with her. Given her choice, we suspect that she would gladly select Hopf's way every time.

### May, the Manxwoman.

**M**ISS MAY GAWNE is a Manxwoman. Call her an Englishwoman and you will soon know the difference. She is visiting us here just now, and not to have met her is to have missed an experience. May has definite and final opinions upon everything under the sun—opinions it would be a sin to change.

And she has voted as long as she can remember. For the little Isle of Man on the

west coast of England has all the things that everybody is fighting for over there—home rule, votes for women, an independent church—and no income tax.

The women have always had votes in the Isle of Man. (Yes, that's what I said, too, and it's a very weak joke.)

"And do you always conscientiously vote?" I asked.

"Certainly, when those horrid low Radicals are trying to bring in some wicked reform," the votress assured me, vehemently.

Which is profoundly illuminating. The present government in Great Britain is Radical. Likewise anti-suffrage. With the Isle of Man as an example, can you wonder?

Miss Gawne despises the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George. Horrid, low-born Welsh attorney who spends his time persecuting the poor dear peers of the realm, who never did him any harm.

She despises the Death Duties. It appears that when a rich man dies, his heir has to pay such dreadful death duties that he can't afford to keep the old retainers. In fact, it is plain that the old retainers are the special bete noire of the iniquitous Radical government which designed death duties for the express purpose of exterminating them.

I was very sorry about that. Any old retainers that are left in the world ought to be preserved at all costs. They are rare and irreplaceable.

### Caine the Pariah.

**A**ND during my long and interesting conversation with Miss Gawne I came to the conclusion that she also despised Hall Caine. Every writer like myself who earns so much less by writing so much better than Hall Caine is prepared to agree with the Gawne estimate of that gentleman.

I gathered that he was everything that he ought not to be—and certainly no Manxman. I gathered that every self-respecting Manxman yearns for the blood of Caine; that he has exploited the proud Manxman for his own base uses, and that Miss Gawne, for one, would decline to know him under any circumstances. Greba Castle is a place taboo, and Manx votresses pass it by on the other side; that Glory Quale of "The Christian" was a horrid French girl and not Manx at all; that the dear old lady whom Caine reported as saying poetic things really, metaphorically put her tongue out at him.

You know that episode, don't you? Caine and by experts to be superior son is apt to do well in coffee trees, that he is instead some kind.

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[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

## Coffee Raising in Hawaii. By Charles Alma Byers.

**Coffee INDUSTRY.**

to the necessity or the wisdom of training the military establishment of militant ants and bees must be left to them. Human Socialists are always bringing up the waste of money spent on dreadnaughts, twelve-inch guns, and the rest of the concomitants of the establishment. These things, the Socialists pointed out over and over again, are a disgrace to humanity and ought to be away with. But why not go to the bee for a lesson in philosophy? There are approximately 7000 coffee farms on the islands devoted to coffee raising. There are many times as many yet available for that purpose. The annual yield from the plantations on earth, pull down the flag from every existence will dismantle every fortress and send every soldier and marine, too, to the plow or the do useful work?

Now what does the bee gain by socialism? He is not a wise man to be here in California, where our spring abides and never-fading riches that he knows the best gather for himself.

Under the human socialist plan exactly what would happen? The military establishment to protect the ant hill, no matter how small members were, a belligerent individualism was well developed through individualism would come and plunder all up the ant hill, and take possession of the ground for their own use.

Hurrah for individualism! says he where every man has a right to do what he creates, and where competition energy, strength and wisdom, and the whole race yearly to a higher plane.

*The Eagle*  
HIS MATE

gave us the old lady's name and abouts and explained how he used to look at the children's eyes were so bright parts. "From the sea," she answered out o'er the vast blue deep. The Caine version.

The Gawn version is to the effect the only remark Caine ever made the lady in question was to ask him who he was, as he had heard she was a great age. "How old are you?" snapped. "I'm busy."

One is conscious of a shadow for Caine over that. The shadow was so much more appropriate anyway—and it is by being a Cainish that Hall has made his mark. I don't like him myself, but he is one of our mightiest. Perhaps Miss Gawn might like him if she understood him better. Indignantly refuses to try.

And I am in danger of loving her without trying. She is such a womanly woman.

Crowds.

WHAT is there about a crowd from one particular place that looks so hopelessly frowny? Picnics may be pleasant, but they are unbecoming. Sycamore Grove is the scene of one of these picnics of locally patriotic persons. wonder its beauty has not long vanished in despair.

An individual Iowan, an Indian, or even an individual Englishman can look smart, well-groomed, polished. But take a bunch of them and look dull, frowsy, lumpy, despicable individually they are probably collectively there does not seem a great intelligence among them. One sees the dreamy depths of Sycamore Grove, the eye encounters a few score of hippopotami floundering round and abeck.

One understands the man wants to be one of a crowd. Crowds have an uncomfortable way ofphasizing our least beautiful points.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy asking that a permit for the construction of a new dry dock at the Los Angeles Harbor.

A coffee plantation showing large shade trees.



Coffee tree with berries at picking time.



A coffee plantation showing large shade trees.

and by experts to be superior to Old Government Java. Almond is shipped to Canada, Philippines Islands, the larger amount is exported to the United States. It always finds a ready market for a higher price than Brazilian and South American coffees. It is the product of other countries to some extent on all of the islands of Hawaii. The coffee-producing districts are Kauai and Hamakua, all located on the island of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands possess innu-

merable attractions for the traveler, a visit

to the coffee plantations will also be found

to increase the appearance of a coffee plantation.

When the field is entered,

the uninitiated per-

son is apt to doubt that he is in the midst of coffee trees. He will probably imagine that he is instead visiting a berry farm of some kind.

There are several methods of coffee cultivation in vogue on the islands, these depending upon the district in which the land is located. Coffee trees thrive and yield better where shade is provided, and if the area to be set with coffee plants happens to be covered with a forest of natural trees a number of the larger specimens are permitted to stand. If the land is not covered with such a forest so that it can be thinned to leave a distribution of shade trees, it is considered advisable to set out trees for shade at the same time the coffee plants are set out.

The coffee seed is sown in beds, and when the plants are about a year old they are transplanted to the field. The plants are set in rows, usually eight feet apart each way. Rich soil, however, will permit some what closer planting, while shallow, rocky soils will sometimes be set in still wider rows.

Sometimes the ground is not plowed before the planting, and in such cases ferns and other low vegetation are permitted to remain to protect the plants until at least two years old. Occasionally, in fact, such fields are never cultivated, but are permitted to become a veritable jungle. The product of such plantations is commonly referred to as "wild coffee," and although the yield is usually only 700 or 800 pounds per acre, the profit is considerable and certain.

When the land is cleared and plowed before the planting, on the cultivated plantations, sweet potatoes or other small vegetables are usually farmed between the coffee plants during the first three years. The yield is not only much larger where the fields are cultivated and partly shaded by trees, but the coffee is of superior quality.

On such plantations the coffee trees are topped at a height of about six feet, which causes them to branch more profusely, but

in the uncultivated fields the trees are permitted to grow without such attention.

Coffee trees begin to produce a few berries when three years old, but do not bear a full crop until five years of age.

Harvesting the crop consists in picking the ripe, cherry-like berry, after which it is run through a pulping machine, which removes the outer soft portion. The seeds are encased in a thin, hard shell, known as the parchment. After being pulped, the seeds, or coffee beans, are placed in watertight trays to ferment, and then are washed and dried. The parchment is now removed, after which the green coffee is sorted, polished and graded, all by machinery. It is then sacked and is ready for the market. The total cost of cultivation, harvesting and preparing for the market is very little.

Coffee raising was first introduced in Hawaii from Rio de Janeiro in 1825, and shortly afterward plants were also received from the Philippine Islands. The industry suffered a severe blight in 1855 and 1856, but since then it has gradually progressed.

#### An Official Food Taster.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Some dainty housewives may sneer, but tasting the food from the fingers is essential to the best results in cookery. It is practiced by all the great chefs of today even as it was in the epicurean times of the Roman republic. In fact, that position of "food taster" has come into existence in Paris, and usually it is held by a woman from the belief that the feminine palate is more acute than the masculine, impaired as it often is from smoking and other forms of intemperance.

The "food taster" now employed by most of the fashionable Parisian hosteries is a student of cookery and her word is law in the kitchen. She arrives in her carriage before the foods are ready to go to the dining-room. Her finger deftly touches each of the viands and then her tongue. When the dish completely satisfies her she O. K.'s it on the bill of fare. If it needs correction she dons an apron and proceeds to give it the flavor it ought to have in order to please the most exacting palate. For this service she is paid from 100 to 200 francs and she arranges her engagements so as to enable her to taste from five to ten dinners and as many suppers a night during the season.

Parties contracting for her services must sign a guarantee that their particular chef or cook will carry out her commands to the letter.

[New York Sun:] Mrs. Outlate: What time of night is it?

Outlate: Shame time I ushered to go home when I was courtin' you.



[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

# Los Angeles Weekly.

## G. Carpenter.



Always at Orio.

The road is completed. It is now a tourist resort for both summer and winter. It is one of the healthiest places in the world, and if J. G. White & Company build a hotel there, it will be a popular place. The city has now 100,000 inhabitants. It has several hotels. It has electric lights and telephones, and the cost of living is high. Electricity is generated from the water power of the rivers.

Quito is on the slope of a volcano, and there are other volcanoes in the vicinity. I am told that you can go up the mountains in Quito and ride to the top of them. The principal religion is still Catholic, and it will probably always be so, although the introduction of the purer and better Catholicism of North America will change the church from what it now is.

The people of Ecuador are now in the throes of a revolution. The outs are trying to depose the ins, and the President, Gen. Leonidas Plaza, may or may not be deposed. When I was here last the President at the head of the administration was Don Alvaro, who afterward came back from Panama and lost his life in trying to recapture the office. Alvaro was a born revolutionist, and he had many narrow escapes. At one time he was captured by the rival party while on one of the little Ecuadorian men-of-war, and escaped by swimming to the shore on a barrel. At another time he lived for weeks in the wilds of Ecuador and Colombia, being hunted by the state troops.

The President gets a salary of \$12,000 a year. He rules his country through a Cabinet, which, with seven other ministers, forms a council of state. There is a Congress elected by the people. The President has the power of veto, but Congress can pass laws over his veto. Just now one of the chief public questions is the improvement of the ports, and another is the building of railroads. Both of these involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money and the holding of influence and power. It may be that this is one of the causes of the revolution.

a dozen different tribes and of many picturesque costumes. The most of them are very religious, and they go from church to church saying their prayers. Only a few of them can read and write, but they are superstitious and are largely controlled by the priests.

Until recently Ecuador was altogether Catholic, and until about eighteen years ago its constitution prohibited any other worship. Since then laws have been passed giving full religious liberty, and the Protestants have sent in missionaries and tons of Bibles have been carried over the mountains and scattered throughout the land. The principal religion is still Catholic, and it will probably always be so, although the introduction of the purer and better Catholicism of North America will change the church from what it now is.

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The opening of the canal and the cleaning-up of Guayaquil will greatly increase the trade of this country, and it ought to materially improve its business with the United States. The foreign commerce already amounts to \$22,000,000 or \$23,000,000 a year; and, at present, Great Britain leads all countries in sales. In 1909 the imports from that country amounted to more than \$3,000,000, being something like \$800,000 more than those of the United States. In 1910 they were more than \$200,000 more than ours, and that notwithstanding the American imports were more than double those of Great Britain.

About all of the British goods came by way of the Strait of Magellan, and this has been so of most of the goods from Europe, which constitute by far the greater part of the trade. With the opening of the canal we shall have much the shorter haul, and the trade should come to us.

As it is now, Ecuador is getting most of its cotton goods from the United Kingdom. More than three-fifths of its woolen goods come from there and of its shoe leather about one-third comes from Germany and a little more from the United States. In boots and shoes the United States leads and it does also in lard and wheat flour, as well as in coal, although considerable is imported from Australia. As to machinery it is now coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The exports of Ecuador amounted last year to a little less than \$14,000,000 and about \$10,000,000 worth of them went to France, Germany and the United States. The principal commodity was cacao and ivory nuts, the former selling for over \$10,000,000 and the latter for something like \$2,000,000. In addition there was rubber to the amount of \$1,000,000. The cacao and ivory nuts come almost altogether from the tropical lowlands along the Pacific and the chief port for them is Guayaquil. A great part of the land hereabouts is given up to cacao; and I am told that there are few plantations which do not net as much as 12 per cent. per annum, and that some are bringing four or five times that amount.

The cacao bean is that from which chocolate is made. The fruit grows on a tree, which is much like an immense lilac bush. It is ragged and gnarly, and the fruit, which is shaped like a squash, grows on the stem or close to the branches. When ripe it is of a lemon color and the seeds within are of a reddish brown. The seeds are the beans of commerce. They are about as big as a lima bean and of much the same shape. There are from twenty-eight to thirty of them in each fruit. They are washed out of the pulp that surrounds them, and then dried and packed up for shipment to all parts of the world.

The ivory nuts that form the second great export come from a low palm tree, known as the tagua. The fruit of this tree consists of burs, which look for all the world like chestnut burs except they are as big as your head or bigger. Each bur contains from sixty to ninety of these vegetable ivory nuts, as big as the fist of a two-year-old baby. The nuts are as hard as iron when ripe, but when green they are filled with a soft jelly-like substance which tastes like cocoanut milk.

The ivory palms grow wild in the forest, and the natives travel through woods gathering the nuts which they bring down to Guayaquil. Of late years the business has greatly increased, and there are now organized bands of tagueros or ivory-nut gatherers, who camp out in the forest and bring boatloads of this crop down to Guayaquil. I am told that the United States annually buys 20,000,000 pounds of these nuts and turns them into buttons, paper knives and the many other things which are made from vegetable ivory. We have twenty-three vegetable-ivory factories, and more than \$4,000,000 is invested in the business. The chief centers of manufacture are Rochester and Brooklyn, in New York, Newark in New Jersey, and Springfield, Mass. The greater part of the buttons we use are made of the fruit of these palms, so that it may be truly said that this little land of Ecuador upholds Uncle Sam's pantaloons.

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## After-Dinner Day Dream. By May C. Ringwalt

### WINTER FRANCES.

Tom Norton had given up smoking after the twins were born and a baby carriage had to be bought, but never been a time since that he could afford to begin

"If you have a lively imagination—a match—an after-dinner nap tired nerves in almost—has the same bright glow as the glow at the end."

Tom Norton's after-dinner day dream was to go back east to Oshkosh. "I'd ever want to live there again," he said. Below is one of his dreams.

and take the American road from here over the Andes. The

Quito road is now in operation, is \$17.50 each way, and the trip takes two days for the journey. You

will have little puffs of enthusiasm little puffs of thought, little puffs of the household falls from the depths of his heart and at once

"To see, California for mine! The little town again—a two-day trip."

As for Frances, the youngest offspring, she simply ignored the whole matter, with that indifference, not to say glumness, that was characteristic.

Unquestionably Frances was the queer duck of the family.

"The sort of girl," Tom would sigh to himself, "that somehow you can't figure out."

A tall, awkward young person, with lusterless pale brown hair, near-sighted eyes that necessitated conspicuously ugly spectacles since she hadn't the right kind of a nose for a pince-nez; and a reinforced concrete rigidity of chin.

The chin asserted itself shortly after Frances's graduation from High School, when the young lady who possessed it took away the breath of all family traditions by announcing her determination to become a stenographer.

"I want to be independent—to have

money of my own to spend as I please,"

she glumly answered the scandalized Angelina. "I'm not intellectual like Soph, and even if I could get a certificate would make a dead failure at school teaching. I haven't Rosalie's talent for playing ragtime or Posie's genius for painting posters. But I can learn to thump a machine and make little dots and curved lines as well as anybody.

And I want to be independent," she reiterated; "to have money of my own to spend as I please."

Why Frances should so lust after filthy lucre remained a family mystery even after

she had finished her training and been

working several months for a wage.

betterment or some of the great humanitarian questions of the day!"

Angelina, the beauty of the six sisters, who had social aspirations, was heartily ashamed of it, particularly when Norton had the bad taste to indulge in his hobby before company.

Rosie and Posie, the twins, who looked so alike that you could never had told one from the other if the other had not had a small mole on her chin, declared dad's day dream "the funniest ever" and giggled over it as they giggled over everything in life from a flying machine down to Judie's new puppy.

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working several months for a wage.

Indifferent to dress, she continued to wear plain as pipstem clothes, seldom went to theater or concert, walked to and from the station to save car fare, and ate a cold lunch carried from home.

"Fran always was a tight wad," sniffed Angelina as she tried on a new pink silk dressing sacque trimmed in real Val.

"A tight wad or a deep wad?" giggled Rosie. "I saw her poring over a bank book the other day, and have a hunch she's saving up for some big thing that she's set her heart on. Like I did for my piano, you know, only I never could have saved enough if daddy hadn't been such a generous dear in helping me out."

"Maybe she's got the globe-trotting fever and is planning to go round the world," contributed Posie, continuing the giggles. "I wish she'd take me with her as far as Paris. Angie, do you think if I coax him real hard father will let me have a year at the academy?"

"Not until he gives me my promised trip to Alaska, puss-in-boots," retorted Angelina with a pleased smile thrown over her shoulder at the pink reflection in the mirror. "Unless that gentleman wishes to get himself into a heap of trouble."

But all this time the after-dinner day dream given such prominence in the opening paragraphs of our little story has been laid on the shelf, shamefully neglected.

Neglected by us that is, not by Tom Norton.

The more impossible its realization had become, the dearer in his eyes that after-dinner daydream had grown.

And to treat himself to so expensive a luxury as a trip back east had seemed more impossible each year. Tom had forged ahead in business, of course. But they had moved into a larger house. New conditions required new expenditures. The cost of living soared higher. As we have hinted, his growing family had growing ambitions.

So the years had gone by from his young married manhood to middle age until this autumn, when Tom Norton and his sixtieth birthday unexpectedly came face to face.

As he sank back in his arm-chair after dinner that birthday night, for the first

time the cherished daydream refused to light.

Perhaps the clammy dampness of low spirits that prevented its igniting was due to the dreary, solitary dinner that he had just finished.

For instead of any festive birthday cake celebration it had happened that the scattered family were all dining out that evening—all, that is, except Frances, who had sent word down that she was very busy and would like a tray brought up to her room.

"The sort of girl," sighed Tom to himself as he mused upon this extraordinary behavior, "that somehow you can't figure out."

Then his honest face turned crimson, for at that inopportune moment of judgment Frances entered the room, and Norton felt as guilty as though she had read his thoughts.

"What have you been so busy about, my dear?" he asked as the queer duck of the family approached and glumly stood beside his chair.

"Packing."

"Packing!" exclaimed Norton in astonishment. "Who's going away?"

"You are, Popsy—to Oshkosh on tomorrow's overland. Not a word of objection, sir," she laughed tremulously, as she slipped a long envelope into his dumfounded hand. "Your ticket's already bought, so it's too late to back out."

### Dissatisfied to the End.

[Tit-Bits:] He wasn't satisfied even when they tried him for murder and sentenced him to be hanged. He grumbled about his cell by day and about his matress by night, and on the morning fixed for his execution he grumbled about the way his breakfast had been prepared.

He grumbled when they led him forth about the distance he had to walk between his cell and the scaffold, and he said he was sure it was going to rain. At last they got him into position, and just as the hangman was about to perform his duty, the condemned man grumbled out:

"Say, gov'nor, this plank don't seem any too safe to me!"

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straight repudiation. But it can't be done. The level-headed people of the State have had plenty of time to take the measure of Hiram Johnson and they are registering Republican because they believe in the sound and patriotic principles of the Grand Old Party.

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# Colonel Van Luven's Nephew.

By Kenneth Carlyle Beatson.

## THE SAFE BREAKERS.

THE young man who had been half-sitting, half-leaning on the reading table in the library of Col. William Van Luven's home on West Adams street leaned suddenly forward in a listening attitude and grew tense. There was no mistaking the sound that had just come to his ears from the front of the house. Someone had stealthily opened the front door.

He maintained the listening attitude a scant second, then sprang lightly, noiselessly across the room to the electric switch, which was close to the curtain-hung entrance to the room. With a quick snap he turned off the light. Then he drew back into the entrance, concealed himself in the curtains, and waited.

"Anybody that makes that little noise opening a door hasn't got a clean conscience," he thought. "Whoever that is, his business is shady. I—"

He heard footsteps in the hall. They were muffled almost to silence by the heavy carpeting. A moment later he felt the curtains move as someone passed through them. Listening intently, he could hear the intruder's uneven, strained breathing. He smiled to himself.

"Scared to death," he guessed. "Some dip trying his hand for the first time at housebreaking. Well, that makes it all the easier for yours truly."

He reached out his left hand and felt along the wall for the switch. He had found it, and was about to give it a twist, when a small circle of light suddenly appeared on the wall opposite and went flitting about. He hesitated, reached into his coat pocket and took out a little automatic revolver. Then he snapped on the light.

There came a quick, sharp gasp from the center of the room.

"Put up your hands!" he demanded. "Quick! I've got you cover—"

He stopped. His eyes had grown accustomed to the light, and he could now see the intruder quite plainly. It was a young woman, scarcely out of her teens!

He stood a moment studying her, surprise rendering him speechless. She had on a heavy brown motoring coat, and she was hatless. She stood composedly leaning against the reading table, coolly returning his gaze. Only by the chalk-white knuckles of the hand which gripped the small "dark" lantern before her, could one have told that she felt any emotion.

Presently she spoke.

"Well," she said, and her voice carried a note of calm defiance, "there's a telephone on the wall. Why don't you summon the police?"

"The—police?" repeated the young man. "Why—say, what do you think—?"

She waited for him to finish, but he was evidently too busy with his thoughts to do so.

"Why don't you?" she said. "You've caught a thief in your uncle's house. There should be no doubt in your mind as to what your uncle would do in your place. And, for that matter, I think I'd a good deal prefer to be in the hands of the police than in the hands of a Van Luven."

He darted her a quick, penetrating glance. The surprise he had felt on discovering the intruder to be a woman began to leave him. He commenced to study her, to judge her. She was sincere, there was no doubting that. The flash in her eyes when she spoke the name Van Luven was real, the contempt in her voice genuine. Still, she had just—

"So you know who I am?" he asked, stepping out from the curtains.

"Yes, I know you are Charley Van Luven, who is supposed to be taking care of his uncle's home while the colonel is visiting in Europe. From what people say of you, you can't spare enough time from your dances, theaters, banquets and joy rides to do much caretaking. That's why I thought I'd find the house empty tonight. I must have been awfully unlucky to find you home."

She had a frank, girlish way of expressing herself, and made no attempt to conceal the feelings she had about him and the rest of his family.

He smiled suddenly, and his smile was of that disarming nature that is usually seen on the face of a good-natured, generous man.

"Whew!" he whistled. "You do love the Van Luven family, don't you?" Then he grew serious. "Look here, you're not a regular thief. I don't need more than half a glance at you to tell me that. You look a whole lot more like a school girl. Whatever you came into this house for, it wasn't to steal money, or plate, or anything of the sort. There's something deeper about this. Why don't you come out and be on the level with me, and tell me all about it? Maybe I could help you out."

The girl laughed scornfully.

"I'd be likely to—and you a nephew of Col. Van Luven! You'd better take my advice and telephone the police. I warn you that I'll try to escape at the slightest opportunity."

The young man became suddenly conscious of the fact that he still held the automatic revolver in his hands. He blushed and dropped it quickly into his coat pocket.

"You don't need to escape," he said. "You're welcome to go out any time you wish to. But if you'll wait and tell me what your trouble is, there would probably be some way that I could help you."

The girl's eyes opened. She was a little bewildered. When she spoke again, that contemptuous note was missing.

"You mean—I can go home if I wish? That you're not going to have me arrested, even after I have—broken into your uncle's house?"

"Yes. You can go this minute if you want to. But it'd be a lot wiser if you would stop and tell me what you wanted in this house so bad."

The girl gazed at him a moment, then dropped into one of the library chairs. She looked much like a subdued child. The young man drew up another chair and seated himself.

"I don't know whether I can make you understand quite all of it or not," she began hesitantly. "My father is Thomas Wilhoit, the lawyer. Maybe you heard of the Hartley case, about a year and a half ago. It was a libel case, and father defended them. Your uncle—Col. Van Luven—was District Attorney then. Father won the case, and the Hartley's went free. Your uncle was terribly angry, and swore father had bribed the jurors, and—oh, lots of things like that. I'm afraid I'm not making you understand."

"Go on," urged the other. "I remember the Hartley case. I remember how sore my uncle was over losing it, too."

"Father didn't mind the things your uncle said at first, but about two months ago something began to worry him terribly. He grew thin and haggard, and I couldn't think what was the matter. He's usually so jolly and light-spirited. One day I was dusting some things in a closet between the dining-room and library, and I found out what was worrying him. I heard father and his partner, Mr. Boggs, talking. I didn't pay any attention to them until I heard them mention the Hartley case, and then I leaned against the wall and—well, I listened until they were through. It seemed your uncle had gotten hold of some papers that would prove that father bribed a juror in the Hartley case. Of course, father never really did, but these papers would prove it, anyway."

"What was in those papers?"

"The confession of one of the jurors in the Hartley case that he'd been bribed by father. It was sworn to by a notary public. One of the jurors had written it on his deathbed, so your uncle claimed. Of course, that wasn't so, not unless your uncle paid him to write it. But it would be enough to kill father off in the election this fall. You know he's nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative to Congress."

"And you were here to try and steal these papers?"

She nodded.

"Our maid is engaged to be married to your uncle's butler, and I found out through her that your uncle always keeps his important papers in a safe in his library. It seems he once lost a case by having some papers stolen out of a safety vault, and he will never leave his papers in one since. But you probably know these things about your uncle."

"Why didn't my uncle make these papers public before he went to Europe?"

"He's waiting until a month before the election. Then father will not have time to

prove the charge false. Oh, wouldn't it be you want?"

The young man dropped his hand over his eyes a moment in thought.

"Maybe she's a fake," he mused, "but she's a good one, if she is. Old Wilhoit's probably guilty, but rats! bribing a jury's not much. If none of our Congressmen ever did worse than that we'd be lucky. And this girl sure thinks he's on the square. I'll take a chance. "How," he asked, "did you get through the door?"

"Our maid got an impression on a piece of wax of the key your butler carries, and I had a key made from it."

"And how did you figure to get into this safe? People don't go off to Europe and leave their safes wide open."

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The girl gazed at him a moment, then dropped into one of the library chairs. She looked much like a subdued child. The young man drew up another chair and seated himself.

"I learned how to use these little toys at college," he explained. "I was appointed as one of a committee of three, delegated to open the president's office safe and deposit in it a live skunk that one of the boys had captured. It took us three months to learn how, but we finally did the trick. If I haven't forgotten how, we'll have those papers for you in no time."

The girl stared.

"But—you aren't going to steal those papers! You—the colonel's nephew!"

"No!" grinned the other. "He had taken on a snappy, brisk manner. "Just watch me. I'll have those papers for you in less than fifteen minutes. You see, Miss Wilhoit, I want to show you that I am less deserving of your anger and contempt than Col. Van Luven."

"Go on," urged the other. "I remember the Hartley case. I remember how sore my uncle was over losing it, too."

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[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

phew.

## The "Little Minister's" Valentine.

By Ethel Field Foster.

be you want."

She stooped and commenced to one paper after another. Her young man saw her do this, and was in satisfaction. It was quite evident that he wanted nothing but the plainest valentine.

A glad little cry escaped her. "I've got it!" she cried, springing up. He was only 4-going on 5—but

"All right," said the other. "That shot might have been some of the neighbors."

He led the way quickly to the room. She gripped the papers in her hand, afraid they would fly away.

He waited at the door for her to open the safe he had discovered. From his manner, he might have known he loved most and therefore said good-by to any ordinary valentine.

Miss Wilhoit paused and looked at his face. Her eyes burned with a desire to know what he had in mind. She suddenly realized all he had done for his friends?

She had stood looking thoughtfully out the window. Suddenly, catching sight of a girl across the way, his little face lit up and he cried happily:

"Elizabeth, of course I want one for you, too, because I love her much."

"There are lights in the house street," he interrupted her, "so I might have awakened them. To go, Miss Wilhoit."

"And you? Will anyone come?"

"Oh, don't worry a minute about Wilhoit. Wait until you have seen where they will be safe before time worrying about anyone else."

She glanced up again into his eyes. "Good night, and—oh, thank you for—"

She released his hand and went to himself, but outwardly very

He watched her slim, well-tempered body go down the steps, out the door and disappear in the darkness.

"Maybe I've been a fool," he said to himself, "but—I've had one deuce of a day."

When Miss Wilhoit came down to him, he had spread them out on the father already seated at the table, absorbed with the difficult morning paper. He glanced through the window full on

"Marie," he said, "Col. Van Luvan, and made the gold and silver was entered by a burglar last night. The cards shine—oh, so beautiful!"

in his library blown open, and the girls all so pretty, how could he tell from it. And to think that I

with only the maid in the house this morning! I think if such a thing happened in this neighborhood I would just put them all in the envelope for each one.

"Maybe I've been a fool," he said to himself, "but—I've had one deuce of a day."

He handed her the paper, trembled a little as she took it, and the burglar let him run across the room to his wife's under her door.

The burglar, it said, had solved that the weighty problem was gaged young Charley Van Luvan laboriously slipped each envelope into its envelope and scrambled about blowing up the safe.

He then together behind this big safe, he said to himself, and night. Five thousand dollars were about to be taken from his mother, when a sudden

The officers had but one idea. The safe had not been damaged, but one criminal alive was not even lightly mutilated. To edge but one criminal alive was doing such a clever job. This

the look of dismay changed to one of admiration and much-wanted admiration. What should he do about it?

He exclaimed, "I must see Mr. Jack!"

Miss Wilhoit glanced at him. "I don't want to ask mother for

It was the good-looking young man who had been taken, the night before. Van Luvan, nephew of the colonel,

"It says there," her father said, "that the colonel was in the habit of giving all his important papers to his lawyer. I heard Mr. Jack ask Aunt Marie, 'I should like to take you home, but I have a call I must make on a sick child. Will you go for a ride with me tomorrow at 2?'

Smiling assent, Marie called "Good-by" to the girls, and hurried homeward.

That evening at dinner, when all the plates had been filled, and daddy settled

## WHAT BOBBIE DID.

I know he'd like that for a valentine better'n any undressed baby on a card he ever seed's—so I'll send him that, an' it'll make him glad an' auntie'll be so surprised when she finds out, 'cause I'll keep it a secret, all to my own self, an' won't even tell muver, when her puts me to bed. My, won't they be glad?"

Bobbie hastened with all speed to auntie's room. She was not there—he could hear her talking to mother in the sewing-room, where mother was busy making him a new linen suit.

Bobbie knew just where the big book was, on the bottom shelf of auntie's table, and very cautiously he lifted it down and turned to the place where he found the coveted picture. Gleefully he pulled it out, and carefully replaced the book.

Standing with the picture in his hand he looked about for an envelope. There, right on Auntie's desk, lay one the right size. Quickly, he slipped in the picture, licked the flap, and pressed it down hard.

Just as he had finished, Aunt Marie came hurriedly into the room, dressed for the street, pulling on her gloves. She hardly noticed curly-headed Bobbie, till he cried;

"Auntie, Auntie, will you dress my valentine to Mister Jack?"

"Oh, honey boy, I'm in a great hurry. I haven't time."

"Oh please, Auntie, tomorrow is the day, and it's got to get mailed!"

Aunt Marie looked at the small boy, frowned, hesitated, then pulled off her glove, saying:

"All right, Bobbie, give it to me quickly then, for I must hurry."

As she finished writing the address and blotted it, she said:

"Let me see your valentine, kiddie."

"But I can't, Auntie, it's all licked."

Aunt Marie laughed, as she kissed him and went away hurriedly.

Marie Marshall walked rapidly, with a sure springy step that meant health and a glad heart. Her cheeks were flushed rosy and her eyes sparkled—blue eyes, like Bobbie's, and the yellow curls that blew about her face were much like Bobbie's also. She was not unusually tall, but her slenderness and the fashionable straight lines of her tailored suit, together with the long upstanding feather on her jaunty hat, made her appear taller than she was.

Not a few turned to look at her as she passed gaily on her way. Gaily? Why shouldn't she walk gaily, when the weather was gloriously crisp and fair, when she was so wonderfully well and strong, and best of all—a little smile hovered on her lips when she was going to meet Mr. Jack Halliday—"The Little Minister"—the new pastor of their church, who had chosen her out for his especial attentions? All the girls were crazy about him. All the mothers aspired for the honor of becoming his mother-in-law.

He held the picture in his hand and stared at it, first in amazement, then in horror, and finally a great anger rose within him.

"Marie Marshall! The girl I had picked out as the sweetest, most innocent, purest and best girl I had ever met! Marie Marshall! whom I planned to ask today to be my wife—to share my mission of rescuing souls! Marie Marshall! Oh, God! it can't be true."

He buried his face in his arms on the desk and sat thus for some time. After a time he groaned aloud: "Oh, I love her. I love her."

He picked up the picture again. "I love her, but how could that woman be a minister's wife?

He got to his feet and paced the floor, back and forth, back and forth, as he always did, when worried or deep in thought.

Abruptly he paused, and a look of hope came into his eyes. "Could it be a joke?" Then he remembered. "No, it is her own handwriting on the envelope." Could she have sent it to ward off his proposal? Was it her way of telling him she did not care for him?

Again he felt a burning anger within him. "The little hypocrite! Interested in church work, singing in the choir, doing settlement work! Bah!—and I wanted to marry her."

Again he walked the floor. For hours he paces back and forth, alternating between horror and desire.

His housekeeper knocked timidly on the door, announcing that his lunch was ready.

Mr. Halliday again looked at the picture, and closing his lips firmly, placed it in his pocket and went out to lunch.

Without a word he ate his meal, arose and left the table. The housekeeper looked after him wonderingly. "How strangely Mr. Halliday acts!" she thought to herself. "Must be something very important on his mind."

Jack Halliday strode to the telephone, took down the receiver with a jerk, and

down to enjoy his roast beef, he turned to Bobby, saying: "Well, kiddo, did you get your valentines?"

Bobbie swallowed his bite of meat whole, and answered eagerly: "Oh, yes, daddy. I bought 'em, but I didn't have enough money to—suddenly he remembered his secret, and gulping manfully, he finished his sentence—"to buy very many."

"Well, you don't need many. What kind did you buy?"

"Oh, daddy, you mustn't ask. Wait till tomorrow an' maybe you'll see—'cause maybe you'll get one."

Daddy laughed and changed the subject.

Bobbie ate his dinner thoughtfully. "My, I'm glad I remembered in time," he whispered to himself.

While mother undressed him for bed, Bobbie kept thinking of his secret. He had never had a secret from mother before, and somehow he felt as though he just must tell her.

Mother noticed that her small boy was unusually quiet, but she thought: "He was so excited over the valentines. I guess he is all tired out."

As she tucked him into bed and turned out the lights, Bobbie murmured: "Muvver, I sent Mr. Jack, Aun—." He bit his lip, a "valentine."

"Did you, dear? Well, that's nice. I'm sure he will be pleased. Go to sleep now, dearest. Good-night."

"Good-night, muver," said Bobbie, already half-asleep.

The following morning Mr. Jack Halliday, tall, broad-shouldered, dark-haired and dark-eyed, with a strong, manly face and a winning smile, came into his private study and sat down at his desk to look over the mail, which his elderly housekeeper had placed there.

"What's this? Marie's writing. What can it be?" Eagerly he tore open the envelope and drew out—the picture.

The "Little Minister" stared, open-mouthed. He scarce breathed for a moment. Finally, his face grew red and he gasped for breath as he cried:

"What in heaven's name can this mean?"

He held the picture in his hand and stared at it, first in amazement, then in horror, and finally a great anger rose within him.

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Jack Halliday strode to the telephone, took down the receiver with a jerk, and

gave his number in a cold, sharp voice. He waited a moment, then:

"Miss Marshall? This is Mr. Halliday. Miss Marshall, will you kindly tell me what this means—the picture which I received in this morning's mail. You don't understand? H'm! Well—very well, I will come up at once. Good-by, Miss Marshall."

He hung up the receiver with another jerk, turned angrily and strode away.

Marie Marshall turned from her telephone with a dazed, bewildered look in her eyes.

"What's wrong, Marie?" asked her sister in surprise. "Wasn't that 'The Little Minister' you were talking to?"

"Yes," said Marie, "he seemed to be very angry about something—angry with me. Something about a picture. I don't know—I can't think what it is all about."

"Well, never mind, girlie. Run along and get dressed. Probably it is nothing half so serious as you think. I'm going now to my club meeting. Bobbie is safe in the kitchen with cook—she is making him some little cakes."

With a cheery good-by Mrs. Lawrence departed, and Marie went slowly up the stairs. Her heart was heavy. Surely Mr. Jack was angry with her, but why? What had she done? She was absolutely mystified and became once more the shy, timid Marie Marshall, as of old.

Ten minutes later the front doorbell rang. Cook, with Bobbie at her heels, opened the door for Mr. Halliday—Mr. Jack, who entered soberly, without his usual smile and joke for Bridget. He did not, apparently, even see Bobbie until, having seated himself in the library, he felt that small boy tugging at his knee.

"Mr. Jack, how do you do?"

"Oh, hello, Bobbie," said Mr. Halliday, smiling at him, but not offering, as usual, to take the boy on his knee.

Clearly something was wrong. Perhaps Mr. Jack didn't get the valentine and was feeling bad about the picture auntie wouldn't give to him. Bobbie meant to find out.

"Mr. Jack, did you like your valentine?" "Valentine, Bobbie?"

"Yes, the pictur."

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Jack, in astonishment, "did you know about the picture?"

"Oh, my, yes!" cried Bobbie. "An' isn't it a lovely pictur of auntie? She looks so happy. It was when auntie was married."

"Married!" The "Little Minister" sprang to his feet, while Bobbie was surprised and not entirely pleased to find himself sitting suddenly on the floor.

At this moment Aunt Marie came quietly through the doorway.

Mr. Halliday still stood with horror and amazement written all over him. Marie looked at him in questioning surprise, and Bobbie gazed at them both in complete astonishment.

What did it mean? Mr. Jack had gotten the picture, but clearly he wasn't pleased. Aunt Marie acted queer. They were both queer. Bobbie did not know what to make of it.

Not yet having made up his mind what to do about it, Bobbie sat still on the floor, his hands clasped around his knees, and awaited developments.

"Miss Marshall," cried Mr. Jack.

"What is it, Mr. Halliday? What is it all about? You said something about a picture. What do you mean?"

"This," said the "Little Minister" sternly, as he held out before her the picture which he had drawn from its envelope.

Marie looked, gasped, and sank down into a chair, absolute astonishment and horror in her face. "Where in the world did you get that?"

"In this," said Mr. Halliday, still sternly, as he extended to her the envelope.

Marie took it and turned it over. "My writing!" she cried, "but I never—what does it mean?"

Suddenly she looked at Bobbie, sitting on the floor. A light of understanding came into her eyes.

"Bobbie!" she exclaimed.

That small boy, delighted to be at last included in this exciting conversation, jumped to his feet and ran eagerly to Mr. Jack.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

11



# Correspondence With Kings and Queens

By John Elfreth Watkins.

## Ceremonial Letters.

### ANTIQUE FORMS MUST BE OBSERVED BY RULERS.

**CZAR USES NINETY-SEVEN WORDS TO DESCRIBE HIMSELF BEFORE COMMENCING A MISSIVE—KAIER'S SIGNATURE A RECORD-BREAKER—ETIQUETTE OF ROYAL MOURNING—PRESIDENT MUST WRITE A LETTER WHEN EACH ROYAL FAMILY HAS A BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE OR SUCCESSION TO THRONE.**

**P**RÉSIDENT WILSON continually maintains a voluminous correspondence with the royal personages of the world. Whenever a royal birth, a royal marriage or a royal death occurs, he is apprised of the fact through a missive signed by the reigning sovereign's own hand. All such letters demand immediate replies. Royal families, as a rule, are large, and their members make their exits and entrances from and to this mundane sphere at quite the usual rate. Moreover, they marry early and often, all of which means that the President's royal mail is sufficient to keep the average social secretary busy during the active hours of the day. Furthermore, whenever new Ambassadors or Ministers are accredited to this country, the royal epistolary activity finds a new motive.

The President's royal autograph missives are technically known as "ceremonial letters." They are survivals of antique forms prescribed by the diplomatic etiquette of long ago. Kings are as loath to abandon the quaint ceremonial formulae of expression common to their profession in the centuries past as are barristers and ecclesiastics.

The royal etiquette of correspondence obtaining in most countries demands that the monarch commence his ceremonial letters with a formal assertion of his divine right to rule. For instance, King George, when writing to President Wilson, begins thus:

"George, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., etc. To the President of the United States of America, sendeth greeting."

Then will follow the form of address:

"Our Good Friend."

The letter will close:

"Your Good Friend, George R. and I." Throughout the letter the words "We," "Us" and "Our" will commence with capital letters.

King Albert of Belgium addresses the President in French:

"Tres cher et grand ami" (very dear and great friend,) and closes his communication:

"Votre sincere ami" (your sincere friend.)

The King of Italy, after asserting that he is King "by the grace of God and the will of the nation," writes: "The Queen and we have received with satisfaction, etc."

The Czar of Russia can boast of the record title, and this he unfailingly affixes to each ceremonial letter by way of introduction, thus:

"We, Nicholas, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Klow, Vladimir, Novgorod, Czar of Casan, Czar of Astrakhan, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Chersonese, Czar of Georgia, Lord of Ploscow and Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volynia, of Courland and Semigalle, of Bialostock, Porm, Viatka and other provinces, Lord and Grand Duke of Lower Novgorod, of Czernigo, Polotzk, Rostow, Iaroslav, Bologersk, Ondor, Obdor an' Widopsk, ruler of all the country of the north, Lord of Armenia, hereditary prince and sovereign of the princes of Circassia and other princes of the Highlands, Lord of Turkestan, etc., etc."

Having, with the aid of these ninety-seven words, made his identification reasonably secure, he sometimes imparts so much information occupying less than half the space devoted to such an introduction.

His conclusion is:

"We pray God that He will keep you and the United States of America in His holy keeping."

NICHOLAS."

The bodies of these ceremonial letters are never written with the royal hand, although the monarch's signature is always personally affixed. The Kaiser's signature is by

far the record-breaker in the State Department files, both for size and flourish. Queen Wilhelmina is one of the few monarchs whose autograph can be distinctly read.

Skilled chirographers are employed at all European courts for the engrossing of ceremonial letters. These men are selected for the neatness and uniformity rather than the flourish of their penmanship. Letters from Latin-American Presidents are written in copper-plate penmanship, some of it so fine as to be detected from engraving only by aid of a strong glass.

Monarchs and other executives address our President in their native tongues. As soon as their letters arrive they are handed over to one of the translators of the State Department and their English equivalents in typewriting are added to them with paper fasteners. The Czar's letters are received by the President accompanied by a translation in French, as are those also of Japan.

Letters from oriental monarchs are the most picturesque communications which the President receives from royalty. When the King of Corea used to thus address our President he transmitted the communication in book form. One of these is bound in crimson silk and is fastened together at the back with blue silk cord.

A ceremonial letter from the President of China might reasonably be mistaken for one of the posters commonly seen upon the walls of celestial laundries. The characters expressing the body of the letter are in black, and are arranged in fourteen vertical rows differing in length. Two square seals having oriental characters within are affixed in red ink.

Letters announcing the death of European royalty are edged with heavy mourning, which is employed for all ceremonial communications issued during the period of court mourning.

While it is bad form for our home officials to address the President "His Excellency," some European monarchs affix this title to the address upon the envelopes of their letters. An envelope bearing a letter from the King of Belgium bears the inscription:

"Son Excellence, Monsieur le President des Etats Unis d'Amérique."

President Wilson sees none of these royal letters of ceremony, and this fact is well known to their senders. Nor does the Chief Magistrate's apparent indifference cut his fellow-rulers sorely to the heart, for they themselves never see the formal replies which he dispatches to them. So the whole affair is a polite sham, like a fifteen minutes' call. However, the custom keeps many men in employment and adds some tangible historic data to the archives of the State Department.

Absolute formulae have been adopted for all forms of our ceremonial letters. Sydney Y. Smith, chief of the diplomatic Bureau, State Department, is Uncle Sam's authority as to these forms. It is he who actually does all the President's letter writing so far as royalty is concerned.

"Great and Good Friend" is the form of address which he employs for all ceremonial letters in reply to announcements of royal deaths, births and marriages.

"May God have Your Majesty in His wise keeping. Your good friend, Woodrow Wilson," is the form of closing. Such letters begin as follows:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. To His Majesty," etc., etc.

Each sovereign must, however, be addressed according to his preferred form.

For example, a recent letter to the Emperor of Austria was commenced (after the customary heading) as follows: "To His Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, Apostolic King of Hungary." The King of Spain must be addressed "His Catholic Majesty;" Emperor William, "His Imperial and Royal Majesty." A President of a republic is addressed "His Excellency."

An expert penman is employed in the Diplomatic Bureau to write all of these ceremonial letters coming from the President. It is practically impossible to distinguish his chirography from the most delicate steel engraving. He employs the finest of pens and the blackest of inks upon a special quality of gilt-edged paper cut in sheets

larger than foolscap. Each finished sheet is sent to the White House by messenger. The President hurriedly affixes his signature. Then the sheet is returned to the State Department to be countersigned by Secretary Bryan. It is finally placed in an envelope, which latter must be sealed with the great seal of the United States. Before the missive is mailed a copy is made by a clerk. The two are dispatched to our diplomatic representative at the foreign court, who is instructed to deliver the copy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original to the monarch "in such fashion as may be most agreeable."

Ceremonial letters announcing their succession are sent out by most of the Presidents of republics, but this custom does not obtain in this country.

Almost as much red tape is required in the fixing of the great seal of the United States to these letters as in actually framing and preparing them. The great seal is kept locked in a cabinet in the office of Chief Miles M. Shand of the Bureau of Appointments, State Department. It is one of Mr. Shand's functions to insure against the falling of any impressions from the seal into the hands of a private individual. The law is explicit in stating that the impression shall not be affixed to any instrument without the special warrant of the President.

Accompanying each ceremonial letter delivered for sealing is a printed form of warrant signed by the President and stating the destination of the letter. The printing of the warrant is in script, and in important cases the penman of the department fills it out so skillfully that the insertion and original can hardly be distinguished, one from the other.

The envelope of the letter is glued fast in the usual way, the impression of the seal being made only upon a large white wafer two and one-half inches in diameter, with scalloped edge. This wafer is first cut from a special brand of heavy paper by a die which bites it from one of the sheets supplied. The sealed wafer is then glued to the flap of the letter. There is but one case known where an impression of the great seal was ever given to a private individual. He obtained it for some historical purpose by special act of Congress.

In making treaties the State Department must also follow the strict etiquette code binding nations. The delegates, or plenipotentiaries of both powers having qualified, their first act is the exchange of credentials, each presenting to the other his power of attorney, so to speak, certified to by his Secretary of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs. The credentials of foreign plenipotentiaries are very elaborate and verbose. Those supplied to our agents are inscribed at the State Department by a skilled penman upon big sheets of linen paper, larger than foolscap. The finest of pens and the blackest of inks are employed for this work, and when one of the sheets is finished it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish it from plate engraving. There is a form for these credentials, which always open in this wise:

"Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of," etc., etc.

The President signs at the bottom and the Secretary of State indorses below his signature. Thus the latter very often has had to vouch for the "integrity, prudence and ability" of himself.

The language employed in all treaties between civilized states was originally Latin, and later French, as that tongue became the language of diplomacy. But it is the present general practice for any two countries using the same tongue to draw their treaties in their own language. Our treaties with non-English-speaking countries are usually drawn with two columns on each sheet, one being in English and the other in the language of the other contracting nation. The copy to remain on file in Washington is signed first by our plenipotentiary, while the duplicate, to be sent to the capital of the foreign party to the contract, is signed first by the agent of the latter.

An expert penman is employed in the Diplomatic Bureau to write all of these ceremonial letters coming from the President. It is practically impossible to distinguish his chirography from the most delicate steel engraving. He employs the finest of pens and the blackest of inks upon a special quality of gilt-edged paper cut in sheets

larger than foolscap. Each finished sheet is sent to the White House by messenger. The President hurriedly affixes his signature. Then the sheet is returned to the State Department to be countersigned by Secretary Bryan. It is finally placed in an envelope, which latter must be sealed with the great seal of the United States. Before the missive is mailed a copy is made by a clerk. The two are dispatched to our diplomatic representative at the foreign court, who is instructed to deliver the copy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original to the monarch "in such fashion as may be most agreeable."

ington are written in the same hand in which credit is given upon the same quality of bone cemented to the seal. The rate bindings are often plain while the texts of treaties prepared by themselves are frequently embossed in highest degree of chirography.

The copy of the London Treaty prepared by France for our State Department is an elaborate of these. The cover is 14x10 inches in diameter, silver and gold, and a gold circular bar three in diameter, containing the portrait of Napoleon. Engraved upon it is the seated figure of Liberty with the inscription: "Bonaparte, 1er Empereur de la Republique."

The most remarkable document presented to the United States was the whale's tooth sent as such by Fiji before that cannibal group became British possession. It is about long, and is attached to a woven of brown fiber.

Our Oriental treaties are the esque of all such documents in the State Department. The one with China, 1844, bears the name or seal of "Eduyeng, the great heir apparent, governor of Kwangs and superintendent of trade and foreign intercourse."

Even more curious is the signature of Algiers of 1795. In that year we because we had no navy, we agreed, by this instrument, to pay of Algiers an annual tribute of seamen captured by the pirates. The opening of this document "A treaty of peace and amity in the present day, Ima arast, twenty-fourth of the Lunar safer year of the tiger corresponding with Saturday, September, 1795, between the Dey of Algiers, his divan and George Washington." The signature to this instrument is a scrollwork entangled in a web of paper.

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### Keep Ford Wagons

[New York Times:] The Company does not look favorably upon the foreigner who sends all the old country, with the intent of returning there to live. Any questions asked by the men gathering information from him before they are permitted to do so before the paper.

\$5 a day plan is one: "We with your money."

The Ford officials say that surprised at the number of men answered: "I send it back to my country." Those who do so are Old employees are not dismissed.

"We intend to discourage sending money out of the country as soon as possible," said Sydney Y. Smith. "We shall not discriminate between the foreigner and the American; we shall discriminate between who keeps his money in the bank and the one who does not. Our plan is to keep the money in the bank to keep it right here in Detroit."

### Selling Old

The man who sells for old especially dangerous. One man a person will do and travel point of weakness. If he is because it is where you can get the poor devil who sells it for never so much to be found who does the buying. He entertains the motive and the gain. He not only wants, but he understands. He entertains a hundred ways to reach the man to whom a would be an insult. So one could never sell find it out not to give.

Iowa now has women

ney Y. Smith, Chief of Diplomatic

work; women's clubs, theater in Avon's Bard, food problem of War Time, New Joseph Patrick Tumult, in the Realm of Local Society, Gated-Town Society Notes, Redding a Big Burden, The Adventures of Kathleen, Book Reviews; Literature, Pacific Slope; San Diego, American review.

## and Queens.

## Official Signatures of Different Rulers.

ington are written in the same hand in which credentials are upon the same quality of paper. The pages of these instruments are often placed in leather or cloth covers prepared by Londoners while the texts of the documents themselves are frequently executed in the highest degree of chirography.

The copy of the Louisiana treaty prepared by France for the State Department is one of the most elaborate of these. The covers are 14x10 inches in dimension, covered in silver and gold. Attached to the cords and tassels of the same box is a gold circular box about four inches in diameter, containing the great seal of Napoleon. Engraved upon this seal is the seated figure of Liberty and the inscription: "Bonaparte, 1st Consul of the Republic."

The most remarkable treaty presented to the United States is a whale's tooth sent as such by the King of Fiji before that cannibal group became British possession. It is about six inches long, and is attached to a long piece of woven of brown fiber.

Our Oriental treaties are the most curious of all such documents held by the State Department. The one with China, 1844, bears the impression or seal of "Ealyeng, vice-guardian heir apparent, governor-general of Kwangs and superintendent-general of trade and foreign intercourse of ports."

Even more curious is the treaty of Algiers of 1795. In that year our government, because we had no navy, was compelled to agree, by this instrument, to pay to the Dey of Algiers an annual tribute for the release of seamen captured by the Algiers. The opening of this document reads: "A treaty of peace and amity concluded present day, Lima artasi, twenty-third of the Lunar safer year of the Hung, corresponding with Saturday, the 29th September, 1795, between Hassan Dey of Algiers, his divan and subject George Washington." The Algiers' signature to this instrument is a strange scrollwork entangled in a seal and the paper.

[Copyright, 1914, by John Birrell Co.]

## Keep Ford Wages at Home

[New York Times:] The Ford Company does not look favorably upon a foreigner who sends all his savings to the old country, with the intention of turning there to live. Among the questions asked by the agents of gathering information from the men before they are permitted to sign the \$5 a day plan is one: "What do you want with your money?"

The Ford officials say that they were surprised at the number of those who answered: "I send it back to my country." Those who do so are not discharged. Old employees are not discharged.

"We intend to discourage sending money out of the United States as soon as possible," said Secretary Smith. "We shall not discriminate between the foreigner and the American; we shall discriminate between the man who keeps his money in this country and the one who does not. Our plan is to keep the money in the United States to keep it right here in Detroit."

## Selling Out.

The man who sells for dollars is especially dangerous. One knows not what a person will do and trust is the point of weakness. It is a safe bet cause it is where you can not win. The poor devil who sells at too much never so much to be feared as the one who does the buying. It is the seller who entertains the motive and who gets the gain. He not only knows what he wants, but he understands how to get it. He entertains a hundred subterfuges to reach the man to whom a lesser sum would be an insult. So many of them could never sell if they did not have something to give.

Iowa now has women factory workers.



Treaty of Giavenhage den 7 febrarii 1890.

Elle geede Vriendin

Wilhelmina

Signature of Queen Wilhelmina.

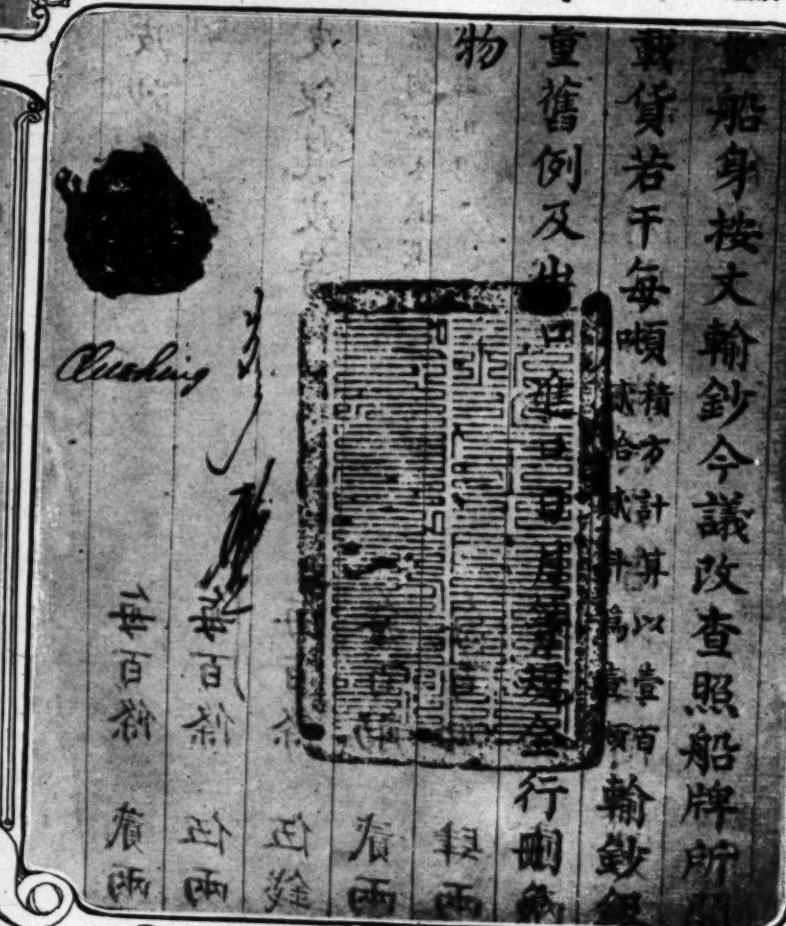


Signature of Emperor William.

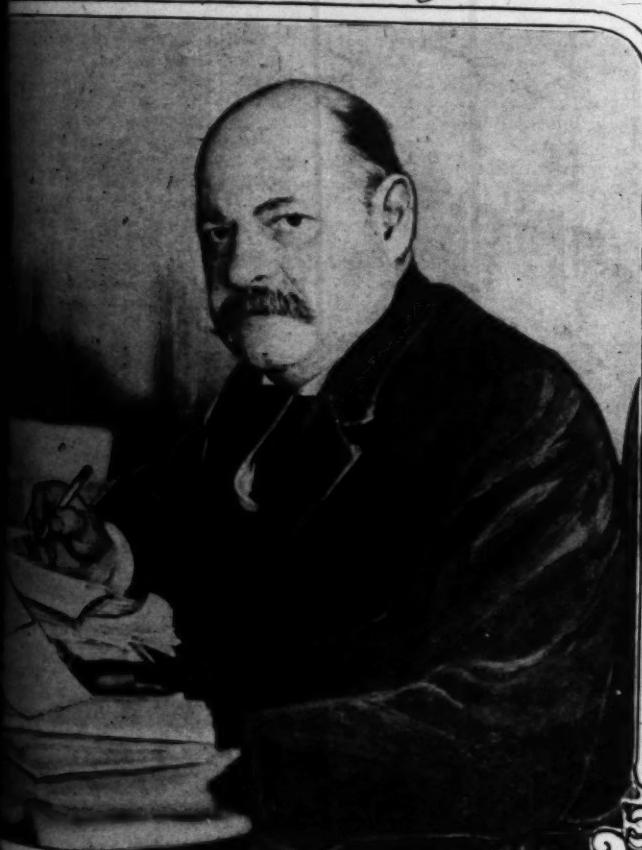
Whale Tooth Treaty from the King of Fiji.



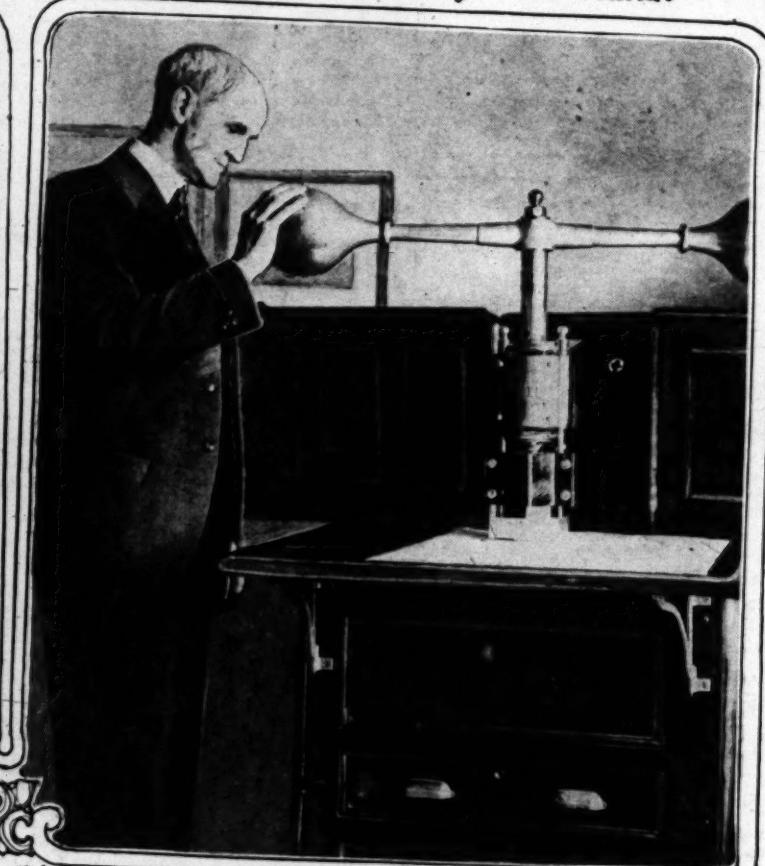
Signature of Dey of Algiers.



Signatures on Treaty with China.



Henry V. Smith, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau. Mr. Shand using the Great Seal of the U.S.



rdelli's  
Chocolate

dreds of dollars to teach them the art of lacemaking and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two American records for altitude in the

under plans to leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 8000 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from over

100 miles per hour. The race closes for the primary election of August 25, the "Progressives" will be behind over 150,000. The Democrats, without any incentive, are rapidly closing in on the Johnson-Eshleman party, and expect to shove them into third place.

straight Republican registration. But it can't be done. The level-headed people of the State have had plenty of time to take the measure of Hiram Johnson and they are registering Republican because they believe in the sound and patriotic principles of the Grand Old Party.

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## St. Valentine

## Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

## A Mild Beginning.

**S**PEAKING of neighborly feuds, Congressman Raymond B. Stephens of New Hampshire recalled a grievance entertained by a farmer named Brown.

Brown, it seems, had a difference with a neighbor over a boundary line, and after six months of vocal scrapping across a ten-acre lot, the dispute finally reached such a stage that a lawyer was consulted.

"I want ye ter write him a letter," said Brown to the legal party, "an' tell him that this gosh-darned foolishness has got ter stop. I'd write it meself only I hain't got the legal heft'er do it."

"I guess it can be done all right," returned the lawyer, thoughtfully. "What do you want me to say to him?"

"Waal," said Brown, after a moment's reflection, "ye might begin by telling him that he's the meanest, derndest, lyin'ist, thievin'ist, lop-eared cuss of a crook in ten counties, an' then kind o' work up ter what we really think of him."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

## Classifying Men.

**S**HE found her dearest girl chum in tears.

The situation was unexpected, being rather common and vulgar. But the patrician girl was sympathetic enough to inquire, just as any other girl might.

"Why, dear, what on earth is the matter?"

"Men are all liars!" sobbed the broken-hearted one.

"Oh, don't say that!" protested the other. "That's too broad a generalization."

"Well, I suppose there are some good, honest fellows who are not. But all th really nice men are!"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

## Noncommittal.

**A** LECTURER went to Yonkers with a letter to a Yonkers citizen from a man in New Rochelle and succeeded in getting an engagement. His three-hour lecture proved dull, dry and uninteresting. Next day Mr. Yonkers met Mr. New Rochelle.

"What did you mean?" asked Yonkers, "by recommending that lemon lecturer?"

"I didn't recommend him."

"Well, I just guess you did. I've got your letter right here in my pocket."

"Better read it over again—carefully."

Mr. Yonkers did. It was purposely non-committal:

"I have heard Mr. B.'s lecture. It is as interesting as it is instructive."

"And it wasn't either," said Yonkers.

"Then the comparison holds," said New Rochelle.—[New York World.]

## Dubbe's Deductions.

**I**HAD been expecting her for some time," declared Mr. Dubbe, "and there she is."

"There is who?" asked his wife.

"The woman tramp," answered Dubbe. "Anybody could tell that she is a hobo. Observe how she slouches along with her shoulders humped, her stomach projecting, and her hands thrust into the pockets of some man's discarded overcoat. Yes, and look at her shoes! The heels worn clear off!"

"Silly!" giggled Mrs. Dubbe. "She is one of our swellest society girls, in the latest figure, gait and garb."—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

## Rebutting a Libel.

**J**OHN D. ROCKEFELLER, talking to a Cleveland clergyman, said one day with a whimsical but rather sad smile:

"From the stories that are told about my love of money and my disregard for humanity, you'd think I was some such monster as the criminal of the anecdote."

"A judge once said to a terrible criminal:

"And you actually had the heart to murder this poor man for a matter of 50 cents?"

"Well, Your Honor," said the criminal, with an injured-innocence air, "well, Your Honor, what do you expect? Fifty cents here—and 50 cents there—it soon mounts up!"—[Washington Star.]

## Puzzling Mnemonics.

**H**EPLLESSLY he lay by the roadside, groaning and writhing with pain. A policeman, hearing the groans, hastened toward him and proceeded to investigate what ailed him. But all he could get from the sufferer was this:

"I ate one, too—I ate one, too!"

The policeman was puzzled, but not for long.

"Poison!" was his diagnosis.

Now, poison cases, so the policeman remembered, need immediate treatment; and poisons have antidotes. Hastily he probed what he believed to be a suitable antidote. Then he administered it.

The result was astonishing. Like a rocket the recipient sat up and abusively demanded the reason for such treatment.

On being told he only became more angry.

"What did I eat?" he yelled. "Why, you idiot, I-812 is the number of the car that knocked me down!"—[New York Globe.]

## Couldn't Resist.

**A** TRAINED ostrich recently disconcerted its exhibitor at a London music hall by continually endeavoring to break away from all restraint, and to climb over the footlights into the orchestra.

The widely-advertised act came to a sudden end, and the professor emerged from behind the curtain and apologized for the actions of his pet in about these words:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Hi am very sorry to disappoint you this evening. We are compelled to cease our hengagement until the management hengages a new orchestra leader."

The one at present hemployed 'as no 'air on top of i'ead, and my bird takes hit for a begg."—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

## Crowning Insult.

**S**OMETIMES one can hurt another's feelings worse by a slight action than by any number of words. There is an example of this in the young married woman who went home to her mother and sobbingly declared she just couldn't be happy with her husband again.

"I wouldn't have minded it so much, mother," she sobbed, "if Charlie had answered me back when I scolded him, but—but he did something worse!"

Her mother was duly shocked at this.

"Mercy! my dear child," she exclaimed.

"He struck you, then!"

"No, worse than that, mother!" and the young wife sobbed afresh.

"Tell me at once!" indignantly demanded her mother.

"He just yawned."—[Lippincott's.]

## Good Logic.

**A**S PART of a holiday treat a little boy was taken recently to St. Paul's Cathedral. When he returned home some well-meaning persons proceeded to worry him as to what he had seen in the cathedral.

"And did you see the tombs of all the brave soldiers?" was one question.

"Yes," said Willie, with enthusiasm.

"And isn't it fine to think of all the great deeds they did?" the well-meaning person continued.

"I s'pose so," Willie admitted grudgingly. "But on their tombstones it just said they'd defeated the French; an' they couldn't have defeated them very much, 'cos they're all dead an' the French are still alive."—[Pearson's Weekly.]

## His Happiest Moment.

**A**BACHELOR of considerable wealth was much sought after by many of the most charming young women of the town.

Minnie Rivers, a very pretty maidie, was sure she had brought him almost to the point of a proposal.

"What was the happiest moment of your life?" she asked, while they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening.

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the bachelor, with a reminiscent smile, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me some cuff links in exchange."—[Harper's Magazine.]

## Promoting the Janitor.

**T**HEY were joint owners of an apartment-house, and one day the junior partner sought his colleague in some trepidation.

"The janitor wants \$10 more per month or he'll leave. I hate to give up the money, but we can't spare him."

The senior partner disappeared and returned in a few moments.

"It's all right," said he. "I've satisfied him and it didn't cost us anything."

"How's that?"

"The janitor is now the superintendent."

"Good work!" declared the junior partner. "But why didn't you make him superintendent in the first place?"

"Because," answered the senior member.

"I knew he'd want a promotion eventually. Every man wants a promotion some time, and to my mind, a good man deserves one."

—[Judge.]

\* \* \*

## Too Strong.

**M**RS. VAN ALLEN THOMPSON, whose entry into the country gave her much difficulty with the customs officials, was recounting her experiences to a few friends in Boston. She said:

"It was all very unpleasant, but not the least unpleasant part was the attitude of the customs officials. I hope they don't intend to be as rude as they appear to the returning traveler."

"But," continued Mrs. Thompson philosophically, "I suppose it would be difficult to be popular as a customs inspector. Everybody dislikes these poor men. Everybody feels toward them like the old skipper.

"This skipper, after undergoing several hours of suspicious cross-questioning from two inspectors regarding his cargo, was at last leaving the wharf when a young official, unaware of his previous grilling, accosted him.

"Have you anything to declare, sir?" he demanded sharply.

"Furious, the old skipper glared at the young man and shouted:

"Yes, young man, I've a good deal to declare, but I'd be ashamed to say it before a boy like you. You're too young to hear what I would like to declare!"

\* \* \*

## The Impeachment Court.

**W**ILLIAM SULZER, the vindicated Murphy victim, was talking about the impeachment court at his New York hotel.

"When I think of this court," he said, "I think of old Wash White, the witness in the chicken-stealing case."

"Washington," said the judge, when Wash took the stand, "you know you're in court, don't you?"

"Yassah, yassah," Uncle Wash replied.

"And of course, Washington, you know what a court is?"

"Yassah," said Uncle Wash. "A co't is a place whar dey dispenses wiv justice."

\* \* \*

## Did Not Follow It.

**I** AM glad to find you better," said a physician to a famous comedian upon paying him a professional visit one morning. "You followed my prescription, of course?"

"Indeed I did not, doctor," retorted the sick man, "or I should have broken my neck."

"Broken your neck!" exclaimed the doctor in amazement.

"Yes," said the other, "for I threw your prescription out of the window."—[Exchange.]

\* \* \*

## Could Hold Him.

**J**EREMIAH CORCORAN and his horse and buggy were a familiar combination on the streets—or street of Homeberg. One day the nag caught the driver napping and started off on a gallop, with Jerry tugging valiantly at the reins.

"What's the matter, Jerry?" called an acquaintance from the sidewalk. "Can't you hold him?"

"Sure, I can hold him," shouted Jerry, still tugging at the lines; "but I can't stop him."—[London Times.]

[Judge.]

\* \* \*

## Secret of Success.

**H**OW is it, Collier?

—[Continued from page eleven.]

Mr. Jack. I sent you the picture. You know it was your valentine? I dressed it for me, but she didn't like it.

"I simply wait till I see her again."

"She's dressing in a new style," he said.

"The Land of Opportunity," she said.

"I admit that some of the young men at the hotel are not San Franciscans."

"I'm not San Francisco, Bobby," she corrected almost without interruption.

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Anecdotes Gathered  
in Many Sources

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

## St. Valentine's Cottage. By Lannie H. Martin.

## Extremes.

**A**N AMERICAN girl situated whereat four peregrines, four girls, appeared—the Countess (Connie) Gilchrist, the Headfort (Rosie Best), (Sylvia Storey,) and the Constance (Denise Orme).

"George Grossmith, at this time, was her bitter speeches in the American girl," advised the girl to be content with their husband infested with life. Nothing worse.

"He said the bride of a peer looked up from the window evening and remarked: 'What is it? Adams' away, but the very day of gall in all her bitter cup he had forsaken her."

"Well, my dear, here's a boy gives his wife a black eye. That ever happens to you?"

## Unconscious Criticism.

**M**RS. BEEKMAN WINTHROP luncheon at the Colony Club, York, said of the 1913-1914 fashion: "I admit that some of them are beautiful. The worst stroke that can be uttered against the unconscious stricture of a little of mine."

"He was looking at a young very beautiful lady. This girl wore a ball gown of diaphanous like gossamer. Her white Great V's in front and back and shoulders. A smash on the skirt revealed her white little white shoe, and the strings of narrow ribbon that cross, sandal-fashion, up her long ankle."

"The little boy studied the photograph gravely. Then he said: 'She's dressing, isn't she?'"

## The Diplomat.

**S**ENATOR BACON, upon said at a Washington foreign relations diplomacy is clever, even brilliant diplomat of the young man at the house. "Why don't you buy another booth?" a girl pouted, as she took leave of her without money.

"Well, you see, he says rule at these functions our homely girls. They find it so difficult to make sales."

"Oh," said she, in a moment she blushed for pleasure.

"The young man used the every booth in the bazaar."

## Secret of Success.

**H**OW is it, Colonel?" asked the Minister's Valentine

(Continued from page eleven.)

"Jack, I sent you the picture. I know it was your valentine? I showed it for me, but she didn't say it was to be a secret—a secret, it was. But, Miss Marshall, she did send it, where was it when? It is a disgraceful

"Halliday," wailed Marie through tears. "What must you think of me! How so?" asked his voice.

"I heard the same thing before. You know Mendez, March, and the marvelous brought him?" said the mother.

"Yes, but what of it?"

"Well, I'm going to tell you now, Miss Marshall? Why were you still severe."

[Judge:] Crawford: "The wise thing is to practice." Crabshaw: "But this is an old story that was spreading itself all

## A DREAM REALIZED.

The real estate firm through which she had bought her property wanted to take her in their machine to see it, but she wanted to go alone. She wanted a long, quiet look at the place that was her own, and a quiet hour in which to dream a new dream.

She had but a hazy idea that night of how to grade her classes in spelling, grammar and elementary algebra, and she hurried through correction of the compositions on "The Beautiful in Nature" to write a letter to a Los Angeles realty firm. Soon checks were going Los Angelesward with undeviating regularity. Then the firm wrote that a desirable renter had been found, and this assisted very materially in making payments on the place. In the following winter came an unexpected legacy from an old aunt, and this cleared the title and left enough for the journey, and the County School Superintendent was much annoyed late in December when he received Miss Rachel's resignation and had to hunt another teacher for the spring term. She took January to get ready and sell her few belongings, in the meantime refusing a purchase offer from her tenant in California for twice the amount she had paid for the place. She had been centering her savings, her thoughts, her hopes so long on this one spot, she must see it first, own it, call it home—then she could dispose of it if she wished.

At the end of the first week in February Miss Rachel's little old black trunk and herself, all swaddled in sweaters and furs, were driven over the county road whose lateral distance to the nearest railroad station was ten miles, but whose vertical measurements have never been computed, the regions of its greatest depth being estimated from the increased screams of the passengers inside the lunging, old, black mated from the augmented oaths of the driver on the high, front seat outside.

The naked forests, standing knee-deep in the snow, looked like ragged, marching soldiers, and the frozen streams and frosted fences gave the land a sullen and inhospitable air. There were still bitter thoughts in the heart of Miss Rachel—at 26 she was a cold, silent, distant woman, and people in her little provincial community called her a sour old maid—and these bitter memories were stinging her afresh on the morning when she was leaving her native town; but with the diversions of travel, the pleasant acquaintances made on the train, and the strange, new sights seen along the way, the bitter thoughts and memories began to fade.

All through the Middle West the prairie lands lay prone under their blanketing of snow. Then on the Rockies, like nets of woven steel, the sleet in swirling folds fell thick. Then came the desert, high and cold and clear and lifeless. Then a plunging on and on through the darkness, through a night of rain, through low-lying shrouds of mist which wrapped the train like winding sheets, and then an opal-colored dawn,

over the Rev. Mr. Halliday's face. Perhaps, after all, Marie Marshall was the sort of girl for a minister's wife, and oh, how sweet she was—how lovable!

"Then you were not married?"

"Married!" shrieked Marie, getting wildly to her feet. "Married!"

Mr. Jack turned to the small boy at his side. "Bobbie said so."

Marie turned accusingly upon Bobbie, but before she could speak, he cried, exasperated at their stupidity.

"But you WERE in the play."

"Yes," said Marie. "Yes, in the play, but I wasn't really married."

Mr. Jack's anger was all gone. His heart was bursting with relief, joy, and a wonderful new hope.

"Marie," he said, smiling, "if you can forgive me for a jealous idiot, will you—can you—consent to be REALLY married?"

Marie blushed divinely, and smiled as she looked up shyly at the big repentant boy before her.

Without waiting for a reply, Jack Halliday put his big arms about her and drew her gently to him as he said:

"Marie, I love you. I adore you. Will

you honor a poor 'Little Minister' by becoming his wife?"

Marie buried her face on his shoulder, and though Jack Halliday could not hear her reply, he was feeling most supremely happy, when a small boy, tugging at his coat-tails, cried:

"Now, Mr. Jack, are you glad I sent you that valentine?"

"You bet I am, kiddo!" said Mr. Jack, hugging Bobbie with his free arm, "and I'll tell you what I'm going to do for you, Bobbie. I'm going to buy you some candy. What shall it be, son—chocolate creams?"

"No, no," cried Bobbie eagerly, "not creams, Mr. Jack. If you don't mind, make it suckers on a stick. 'Cause they last longer!"

[London Opinion:] Mistress (finding visitor in the kitchen:) Who is this, Mary?

Mary (confused:) My brother, m'm.

Mistress (suspiciously:) You're not much alike.

Mary (stammering apologetically:) We were, m'm, but he's just had his beard shaved off, and that makes him look different.

"I wish I owned it," he said with feeling, "but it is not for sale. A crabbed, cranky old maid back East is holding it for speculation, and I have offered her twice what it is worth, but she won't sell." Then he grew reminiscent. "I have been so happy here, and I have succeeded with my work, my music. The quiet, the peace, the beautiful surroundings here have inspired some of my best compositions."

"Ah! you were playing one of your own compositions just now, were you not?"

"Yes, how did you know?" he replied in surprise.

"It seemed so to fit in with everything, to express so well the spirit of the place. I had just called it an old-fashioned valentine, and was thinking of the love verses that ought to be inside of it;" and she called his attention to the white daisy border and the red carnation heart.

"Why, I had not thought of it!" he said. "It does look like a valentine—and do you know that this is the 14th of February? Just look at those birds up there!"

He looked at her pink cheeks and soft brown hair, at her blue dress and becoming, wide-brimmed hat, and there was a light of admiration in his eyes that deepened the color in her face.

"Do you know," he said, "that you look just as if you belonged in a valentine—a shepherdess or a wood nymph or something?"

They both laughed, and after that they felt wonderfully well acquainted. They talked of the beauty of the scenery, the marvel of climate and perversity of old maids back East. Then he said:

"Come, let's call it 'Valentine Cottage,' and play that it is ours. If you will sit there on the veranda steps, where I can see you through the window, I will improvise in your honor and dedicate the composition to you, and in it I will tell you things I dare not speak."

She sat and listened to the music, such music as she had never heard before, and on its tide her soul went out and met his soul, and she felt sure of herself and of his meaning. When he had finished playing and came out to her, she said a strange thing to him.

"They say women in this State have equal suffrage now."

"Yes," he replied, wondering.

"And does it give them all the privileges that men have?"

"I suppose so," he said, still wondering.

"Does it give them leap-year privileges?"

"Oh, yes!" he exclaimed eagerly. "Well, I am the crabbed, cranky old maid who owns this place, and if it is to be called 'Valentine's Cottage' there is one more feature it should have—a lover's knot of blue on the front door."

He sprang forward and grasped her hands. "There's a minister just across the street," he said, "who will gladly tie that knot tight and fast."

And that evening, after they had been to the minister's via the County Clerk's office, they took blue ribbons and tied on the front porch a little gilt-lettered sign that read:

"ST. VALENTINE'S COTTAGE."

## The Creative Impulse.

[John Burroughs in the Atlantic:] The creative impulse does not itself know the next step it will take, or the next form that will arise, any more than the creative artist determines beforehand all the thoughts and forms his inventive genius will bring forth. He has the impulse or the inspiration to do a certain thing, to let himself go in a certain direction, but just the precise form his creation will take is as unknown to him as to you and me. Some stubbornness or obduracy in his material, or some accident of time or place, may make it quite different from what he had hoped or vaguely planned. He does not know what thought or incident or character he is looking for till he has found it, till he has risen above his mental horizon. So far as he is inspired, so far as he is spontaneous, just so far is the world with which he deals plastic and fluid and indeterminate and ready to take any form his medium of expression—words, colors, tones—affords him. He may surprise himself, excel himself; he has surrendered himself to a power beyond the control of his will or knowledge.

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dreds of dollars to teach them the art of lacemaking and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two records for aviation in the

under plans to leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 8600 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from seven to nine miles an hour. He

closes for the primary election of August 25, the "Progressives" will be behind over 150,000. The Democrats, without any incentive, are rapidly closing in on the Johnson-Eshleman party, and expect to show them into third place before many weeks

straight Republican registration. But it can't be done. The level-headed people of the State have had plenty of time to take the measure of Hiram Johnson and they are registering Republicans because they believe in the sound and patriotic principles of the Grand Old Party.

Registration reports from every



Gardens, Grounds,  
Streets, Parks, Lakes.

## Concentrated Manures.

**F**OR large gardens, in the land of natural products are very good for the home gardener. The odors are offensive, and the residue. Today there are concentrated fertilizers to be used dry or in solution, that are easy to handle and quickly return. No matter what the panning directions are, all these results when diluted with water in liquid form, for only do plants absorb food and run of concentrating too much in the soil.

## GIRL'S GO-AWAY.

[*New York Times:*] A life saver for the home gardener is the little net consisting of a half-perforated metal wavers which the hair is to be wrapped around small drying rods, easily to be slipped. A tiny jet, are to be slipped. A tiny sort of thing for the panning directions are, all these results when diluted with water in liquid form, for only do plants absorb food and run of concentrating too much in the soil.

## AVOCADO.

Fruit budded tree of fruiting varieties.

## ENTERTAINING.

**T**AFT HARMAN GANTER have the finest stock of Avocados. Grown by experts. Selected from the best original fruiting in Southern California.

Rancho de Las Rosas, Live Oak, San Gabriel, Cal., Ontario, Ont. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Ont. Gentlemen:

Replies to your favor of the pleased to say that all the trees you furnished me are doing well in knowing how to buy, and all have made a fine growth.

In particular have exceeded my expectations. Guests have grown wonderfully and easily.

Yours very truly, F. F. Gantner.

Write me for information, I am glad to give you the full benefit of my knowledge.

## PLANTER'S GUIDE.

This is not a mere catalog of my complete stock for California giving pictures and culture notes of great value as they are the result of years' experience in the nursery business.

## Armstrong Nurseries.

John S. Armstrong, Proprietor, 404 N. Euclid Ave.

## Dinner.

**I**n the dinner that we have forward to in accepting in the dinner where enough of the guests are not other to have common interest, and where enough are not other to leave room for the new and hopeful possibility; one recognizes his or her standing in the general entertainment.

All are intelligent men of the world, well posted on topics, whether it be personal or a marriage. At the pleasure of the guests are trained.

The provincial custom of talking about the family, as we should know, our son John and my son are to be the center of the university but no more, and our opinions are likely to bore us.

**T**he toilet. From hands.

**O**ranges—Pomelos. Teague tree and all, strong and disease-free, from seeds, and name.

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Choice Florida Sour Stock. Res., 51 N. Orange St. Tel. Col. 3183. F. D. Pasadena, Cal.

Week, Wilson's Clubs. The Great War in America's Bard. The Great War in America's Bard.

dreds of dollars to teach them the art of lacemaking and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

**PACIFIC SLOPE.** Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two world records for altitude in the

## "Home, Sweet Home".

For Wife and Mother.  
For Daughter and Maid.

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

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feathers or flowers, make it easy for the home milliner, this season, to trim her hat successfully.

There is a great variety in shapes to choose from, and they are complete, already lined, and need only the addition of a simple trimming. For simplicity is in high favor just now.

A hat in velvet, with low round crown, and a soft brim lifting at the right, may be gracefully trimmed with a fancy ostrich feather mounted on the under brim.

A gray plush hat may be embellished with a pair of shaded red wings mounted at the back, and finished with a band of folded ribbon about the crown, in the same color as the plush.

## Butterfly Bows and Knots.

Brims of the plain shapes may be varied in many ways to suit the taste of each individual.

The home milliner will also find the butterfly bows of lace very attractive, as well as easy to make. A silk-covered wire is run around a lace with deep scallops, an inch or two from the edge, and this portion turned back and stitched close to the wiring. The bows are usually four inches wide and about six inches long. A knot arranged where the bow is attached to the hat will finish the butterfly effect.

## TABLE SUGGESTIONS.

## Hardy Fern Centerpiece.

[*Chicago Journal:*] The hardy fern with glossy leaves is a much better plant for the table than the delicate fern. The fern will do better in a receptacle with good drainage. Hence it is well to be sure of this important detail of the fern pot.

## Dainty Lunch Souvenirs.

Chestnut burrs filled with tiny bonbons make very attractive souvenirs for a luncheon. Select very large and well-formed burrs which are opened just far enough to show their soft, velvety pockets. Gild the stems and tie them with big bows of bronze-colored ribbon.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[*Indianapolis News:*] If the rugs are not fast dyed and if they look faded and old after they are washed, treat them to another bath of dye. Green or blue dye mixed with gray will give a soft, neutral tint that on a rug of faded colors produces a very good result.

A good way to clean ivory is to rub it with lemon juice, and then with a paste made of lemon juice and whiting. Let the paste dry on it, and then rub the ivory with a soft, dry cloth.

Banana skins make a very good leather polish. They should be rubbed firmly and evenly along the surface of the leather. It is the oil in them that has a good effect upon the leather.

For a cure for wasp sting put one-half teaspoon powdered alum in a cup of milk.

## MEN AND LADIES.

A splendid way to economize on your hat bills. Your old hat has undreamed of possibilities.

Mail it to us by parcel post and we will remodel it to an up-to-date style and return it postpaid.

Special attention given to Panamas. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Free booklet of styles and price list on request.

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**STOP RAISING DUST**—USE a chemically treated cloth that absorbs the dust and polishes the woodwork. Price 25 cents postpaid.

**THE STAR MFG. CO.**  
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As soon as it curdles, bind on the wound. This cured when everything else failed and the arm began to swell. After bitten ten days this was applied and cured in a day or two.

## HEARTSEASE.

## You Are Cause and Effect.

[*Elizabeth Towne, in Nautilus:*] You are the effect of a cause.

You are yourself that cause.

You are an acme of things accomplished and an encloser of things to be. What you were yesterday PLUS YOUR EFFORTS, is the cause of what you are today. And it depends upon yourself whether you will treat your present self as a mere effect, resting in that consciousness; or as a cause, to be worked for and with, to the end that your future self be greater and more powerful for good than it is now or has ever been in the past.

It is up to the man. And no amount of sophistry can absolve him from the obligation to choose the highest each and every day, choose to do his best under all conditions.

## Purpose.

Far overhead, in untried air,  
A lonely eagle sails,  
And, soaring effortless, like prayer  
Which only thus avails,  
He is borne up on quiet wings  
On winds unfelt by earth-bound things.

So calm and strong, near unseen goals,  
The great heart lonely swings,  
Watched wonderingly by little souls,  
Who only know life's little things,  
And cannot understand what force  
Lifts him unerring on his course.

—[Samuel McCoy, in Ainslee's.]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

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# Sterility and Careful Handling for Table Eggs

By Prof. Harry R. Lewis.

## Special Precautions

### SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR MARKET.

[Sufficient attention has never been paid to precautions to keep eggs fresh for the market for table use. There are a variety of reasons why eggs do not stay fresh. Notable among these is the fact that the roosters are allowed to mingle in the flock of layers. It is a well-established fact that fertile eggs will not stay fresh.

Other causes of deterioration in the egg quality are extremes of heat and cold, or carelessness in allowing the eggs to remain in the nest, possibly under a broody hen. Prof. Lewis sounds a note of warning in the following article to all poultrymen desirous of getting the best results out of their flocks.

The illustration this week shows the famed Barred Plymouth Rocks.]

**A**LL losses which impair the quality of the market egg from the time it is produced until it reaches the consumer may be grouped into three divisions according to the person or persons responsible for them. These are, first, the production losses, for which the poultryman himself is directly responsible, and it is this group which is by far the largest in extent, both as to direct losses as well as to their effect upon losses at later times during the shipping and handling of the eggs.

The second group of losses may be termed shipping and storage losses. This group is much smaller in effect and may be due to carelessness on the part of the handler, faulty methods of storage, and quite often to faulty conditions at the point of production, but which did not make their appearance until they had left the producer's hands. The third class of losses may be termed losses of distribution, and these are many and varied, depending almost entirely upon the organization and system of distribution. In the limited space of this article it will not be possible to discuss any but the losses which are due to faulty methods at the point of production. These are diversified and many, and their elimination is necessary if the losses at future points in handling can be reduced.

#### Ways of Overcoming Direct Losses.

Much of the loss during spring and summer is due to the development of germs in fertile eggs which are sold for food purposes. The germ development is brought about by keeping the eggs in a too warm place, such as a warm room near a fire, and by exposure to the sun's rays while being carried to the shipping point, while en route or while on display in the store window at point of consumption. The presence of broody hens on the nest and irregular gathering of the eggs are also often responsible for this germ development. The fertile egg which has been heated develops blood rings and spots—which condition is impossible in an infertile egg. The most convincing way to prove the advantages of removing the males from the laying flocks as soon as the breeding season is over, is to set some eggs with fertile germs and after a week's development to compare the fertile eggs with the infertile ones; also compare some that have been allowed to incubate for fifty hours and then allowed to cool off, and note the absence of blood rings and spots. The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmers of the country lose each year through carelessness in producing and handling market eggs the immense sum of \$15,000,000. The greatest amount of this loss comes from blood rings or dead germs.

When removing the males, only the very best should be kept over for another year's breeding, the inferior ones being sold immediately, as they are a considerable source of cost in feeding and care. It would be a great mistake, however, to dispose of the best males, as it is by developing a well-bred, vigorous line of males that the quality of the flock is constantly increased, both as to vigor, egg production and prepotency. It must be remembered that the sire is more than half of the flock, and when a good one is secured he is a valuable prize. The best place for him, however, both for his best development as well as for the best quality of the table eggs, is away from the laying flock.

#### Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

The infertile, so-called sterile table egg, is a sanitary food product capable of being kept a considerable time with no deterioration. Its advantages and possibilities may be summed up as follows: Infertile eggs cannot hatch, as there is no germ present, hence the possibility of blood spots and rings due to germ development is made impossible. They withstand heat much better than fertile eggs, and during the time that they are en route from producer to consumer there is much less possibility of injury owing to lack of care, handling and giving the proper protection from sun and heated rooms, which is bound to occur where eggs are shipped many miles by express from small and widely-distributed points of production.

Infertile eggs are more easily and satisfactorily preserved and thus lend themselves especially to preservation with water glass for the home use and are to be desired for preservation in large quantities in commercial cold-storage warehouses. Infertile eggs are much slower to decay.

Since in the infertile egg there is no possibility of germ development there can be no death, for without life, there can be no death. Another very important advantage of the infertile egg is the fact that it costs less to produce it, for two reasons: First, because there is no male in the flock which must be fed and supported by the layers, and, secondly, male birds often worry the females and cause during the winter months an actual decrease in amount of egg production owing to their presence. Infertile eggs are produced at all seasons just as abundantly as fertile eggs.

There is probably no one thing that the poultryman can do which would so much as to direct losses as well as to their effect upon losses at later times during the shipping and handling of the eggs.

The second group of losses may be termed shipping and storage losses. This group is much smaller in effect and may be due to carelessness on the part of the handler, faulty methods of storage, and quite often to faulty conditions at the point of production, but which did not make their appearance until they had left the producer's hands. The third class of losses may be termed losses of distribution, and these are many and varied, depending almost entirely upon the organization and system of distribution. In the limited space of this article it will not be possible to discuss any but the losses which are due to faulty methods at the point of production. These are diversified and many, and their elimination is necessary if the losses at future points in handling can be reduced.

The following conditions in the handling and care of the layers will, if followed, almost entirely eliminate the possibility of losses of the above nature. If such losses were eliminated it would, of course, raise materially the profit resulting to the producer from his eggs sold for eating purposes. The factors to be remembered are as follows:

#### Barred Plymouth Rocks Popular in America

The first American breed of poultry to gain wide popularity was the Barred Plymouth Rock. According to leading authorities, it sprang from the cross of the Dominique and the Black Java.

The breed at once gained favor and today is one of the most widely bred varieties in America. It has many qualities that commend it to poultry raisers, among them being its fame for table food and its reputation as an excellent layer of brown eggs. It attains more than ordinary weight and is a hardy bird, being a good forager and able to thrive under conditions not always ideal.

The chicks, too, have a reputation for ruggedness and as rapid growers, making them desirable as broilers. They are also noted for making excellent capons and roasting

improve the quality of eggs for table use as the production of infertile eggs.

#### Preventable Losses in Market Eggs.

It is estimated by the Federal government and others who are studying the marketing problems that 17 per cent. of all eggs shipped to wholesale markets have little if any commercial value, most of which are then a total loss. It is further estimated that these losses could be wholly or nearly eliminated by better management at the point of production, by more careful grading and by more systematic methods of marketing. These preventable losses are divided approximately as follows:

Dirty eggs, 2 per cent.; broken eggs, 2 per cent.; chick development, 5 per cent.; shrunken due to holding, 5 per cent.; rotten, 2½ per cent.; mouldy or stale eggs, ½ per cent. Total, 17 per cent.

The losses incurred by the above conditions invariably result in reduced wholesale prices and are partially responsible for the heavy commissions which are of necessity charged, owing to the heavy expense in eliminating the 17 per cent. of inferior eggs from the general shipment in order to make any of them salable. These charges must, of course, be paid for ultimately by the poultryman and farmer.

#### How to Prevent Losses.

The following conditions in the handling and care of the layers will, if followed, almost entirely eliminate the possibility of losses of the above nature. If such losses were eliminated it would, of course, raise materially the profit resulting to the producer from his eggs sold for eating purposes. The factors to be remembered are as follows:

Eggs which are sold for market should weigh at least a half to two pounds and should be uniform in size and free from dirt and exterior blemishes. They should, however, never be consumed at the time of hatching.

Market eggs should be strictly fresh, not over a week old, and should be infertile.

They should be laid in clean nests, gathered often, especially during the winter months.

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## able Eggs.

Mechanical Hen  
ARTIFICIAL HATCHING OF  
CHICKENS.

Eggs which are sold for eating should weigh at least one and a half to two pounds per dozen, and should be uniform in size and free from dirt and exterior blemishes. They should, however, never be so large as to be considered a novelty; I think, to assume that they will hatch if the incubator is too large. If the latter is the case, it is a failure, we are apt to conclude. I believe that the incubator is the principal cause of the failure. The main causes of failure are, first, in the condition of the machine, and second, in location.

In a previous article, I gave my strong belief, comprised in my experience gained, that

they should be kept in confinement, in

strongly fertilized eggs,

and that the hatching value, cannot

be expected to increase year in and year out, generally

unless scratching litter is regularly turned over

and fresh grain is thrown into it.

There must be present in

the litter green food, and a

natural house. Natural or artificial heat must be comfortable. It

is thought that if the birds are

kept clean, the poultryman

will expect the birds to do the

rest, and not necessarily the result

of the comfort of the birds

only studied. The provision of

heat is probably a not un-

important factor in producing high egg

hatching value, since it is

impossible to say

whether the hen in any form has

the best results, but it is probably much

more important than the sensitive organism. We

make no claim for a pure breed, changes of diet or of

temperature, etc., upon production, and

we probably produce real

success, although we may not be

able to trace their effects.

We must study the habits of

the birds in the smallest detail, if we wish

to have success. Restless or listless birds

are usually a sign that something is wrong.

We are sure that our breeding stock

is in good condition, and that the

nesting place is in the shade after an

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# This Human Body of Ours.

Edited by Dr. Charles F. de Mey.

Plain True  
and Simple.

## Typhoid Fever, Symptoms and Treatment.

**T**YPHOID FEVER is a self-limited disease, if the patient can be kept alive for the three, four or more weeks during which the fever runs its course, then providing there are no serious complications, recovery will take place. It is said that in a case of severe and uncomplicated typhoid fever the patient is not unlike a person who is in danger of drowning. If his strength lasts until he reaches the shore, well and good; but if this gives way he may drown with the shore in sight. A fever patient may need only supporting measures to pull him through and back to health.

The onset of this fever is insidious, generally starting with a feeling of great depression, vertigo, headache and muscular weakness, followed by chilliness. Seldom can the patient tell the exact day when the symptoms began. There have been rare cases when the disease began abruptly with a chill followed by high fever.

The typhoid eruptions are perhaps the surest symptom of this fever. These eruptions consist of from five to twenty-five small rose-colored spots appearing on the abdomen, back and chest, and in some cases on the limbs. These spots appear in groups and last, generally, about five days. They usually make their appearance from the seventh to the ninth day. These eruptions disappear upon pressure and at death.

Another typical symptom is the enlargement of the spleen.

Increasing temperature marks the first week of the fever, frequent pulse, headache, coated tongue, nausea, diarrhoea, abdomen moderately distended, tenderness upon pressure, and upon the seventh day a few rose-colored spots resembling flea bites make their appearance on the abdomen, chest or back.

The symptoms are exaggerated during the second week, the patient often becoming delirious. A short cough with distinctly bronchial rales on auscultation follows. The teeth and tongue generally lose their coating and become more or less dry. Many cases develop deafness during the second week and continue into convalescence. Disturbance of vision many times appear. The spleen increases in size. In a fair proportion of the cases all the symptoms grow worse toward the end of the second and the beginning of the third week. Prostration is extreme and the stupor so marked that it is most difficult to rouse the patient. The tongue is hard and dry, many times cracked and covered with a brown crust; even the gums are coated, the pulse is very rapid during this stage, the respirations are shallow and quickened, bed sores develop and this condition terminates in death or the patient passes thus into the fourth week.

The fever gradually remits during the fourth week and becomes almost normal in the morning, the pulse becomes less frequent and fuller, the tongue slowly becomes clean, the patient passing into the convalescent stage greatly emaciated. The convalescence may continue for several weeks.

There is no specific treatment for typhoid fever. The indications are to sustain life and meet each dangerous symptom as it arises.

Intelligent nursing is of the greatest importance and an airy, quiet sick room. Keep the temperature at an average of 65 deg. Fah. and exercise the most scrupulous cleanliness of patient, bedding, and utensils. Put the patient to bed the moment of suspicion that typhoid fever is developing and keep him there until convalescence is well established.

The diet is of vital importance. It should be liquid and nourishing. Diluted milk is the best article of diet, but broths, soups, liquid peptonoids, coffee and cold milk and tea may be alternated. Great care should be exercised that only a small quantity of any food be administered at a time, as the patient's digestive capacity is greatly lessened by the febrile phenomena and only ham can come from overfeeding.

The next care should be to watch for a tendency to bed sores. Finely powdered boric acid over irritated parts will often

serve to prevent the development of such sores.

The mouth should be given close attention and very often by frequent washing with glycerine and water or a weak boric solution, dryness and a tendency to collections of sores on the gums may be prevented.

One of the most important indications in a majority of cases of typhoid fever is the reduction of temperature. A temperature of 103 to 105 deg. for ten days or so is exceedingly dangerous and should be combated with every means at hand. Cold sponging with water or with alcohol and water will serve to reduce the temperature in mild cases and when sponging it is desirable to leave the surface very wet. In cases where a cold bath cannot be used and where the temperature is 104 to 105 deg., a cold pack is of great service. The patient is placed in a sheet wrung out of cold water. The surface should be rubbed briskly through the sheet and from time to time more water should be poured over the sheet. During the pack the friction must be continued and ice caps or ice cloths placed on the patient's head. Continue the treatment until the desired temperature is secured or according to the reactive powers of the patient. It is many times necessary to administer stimulants before the pack and perhaps after it.

The cold bath or "tubbing" has proved the most prompt and decided treatment for reducing the temperature. It consists of cold baths with friction whenever the temperature reaches 102.2 deg. As often as the temperature, taken every three hours, reaches this point the patient receives a cold bath of about fifteen minutes. The patient is lifted carefully and immersed in a bath of 65 or 70 deg., care being taken to pour a little cold water over his head and shoulders to lessen the shock of the cold bath. With the cold water up to the neck the patient is rubbed briskly during the entire immersion to prevent chills or heart failure. After the cold bath the patient is wrapped in a dry sheet and covered with a blanket. A stimulant is given immediately after the bath and if a tendency to heart failure, a hypodermic injection of strichnia. In half or three-quarters of an hour the temperature is again taken and if it is below 102, then the temperature is not again taken for three hours. Sleep usually follows the cold bath and a general stimulating effect upon the heart and nervous system is noted. The only counter indications to the cold bath is intestinal hemorrhages.

Intestinal hemorrhage is the most frequent and most critical complication of typhoid fever. The hemorrhage may occur any time between the fourteenth and the twentieth day. The hemorrhage is due to the erosion of a vessel during the ulceration stage. Perforation, another complication, makes the case hopeless. Peritonitis without perforation adds seriousness to the case but it is not necessarily fatal. Pneumonia and bronchitis are other complications of the fever which may occur but are not always fatal.

Relapses are most common in typhoid, the average being given by many physicians as five to one. The symptoms all return abruptly and the duration is half the time of the original attack. They usually occur at the end of the fourth week or the beginning of the fifth. Relapses are not so fatal as was supposed at one time.

Convalescence is very slow. The patient must be very guarded as to exercise or mental occupation. The diet must be a liquid one for two weeks after normal temperature is reached in the afternoons. For

many weeks after typhoid the patient must exercise care as to heavy or rich food. This must be avoided. Many people favor malt extract or porter to assist the patient in regaining strength. This should be according to each person's private opinion.

## Aneurysms.

Da Costa in "Modern Surgery" gives the following on aneurysms: "An aneurysm is a pulsating sac containing blood and communicating with the cavity of an artery.

There are true and false aneurysms, a true aneurysm being one in which the blood is included in one or more of the arterial coats and false aneurysm is a condition in which the vessel has ruptured or has atrophied, and the aneurysmal wall is formed by a condensation of the perivascular tissues.

"Traumatic aneurysms due to a traumatic rupture, may follow a puncture or an incised wound of an artery. It may follow an effort or a strain.

"An inoperable aneurysm generally requires medical and dietary treatment. The chief element of which treatment is rest in bed for the patient. This diminishes the rapidity and force of the circulation and favors fibrinous deposit. Iodid of potassium undoubtedly does good in aneurysms. It seems to lower the blood pressure. Iron acetate of lead and ergotin are sometimes prescribed.

"Hypodermic injections of gelatin may cure some kinds of aneurysms, but is a dangerous process. Electricity, electrolysis; the injection of an astringent liquid; the insertion of a fine aspirating needle and the pushing through it into the sac of a large quantity of silver wire in the hope that it will aid in whipping out fibrin are some of the various treatments. Some physicians have inserted needles and horsehair. Compressing instruments can be worn for from twelve to sixteen hours at a time. Usually they are removed to permit sleep and are reapplied the next day and so on for several days. This method may cure but it is very painful.

"Operative treatment may be by ligation of the main artery. Extirpation is the best operation for traumatic aneurysms but if the vessel is seriously diseased near the sac some other method should be employed."

## Hookworm Disease in Italy.

The Journal of the American Medical Association gives the following on the hookworm disease:

"Cavallone states that he has encountered in the last eight years 285 cases of ankylostomiasis in the Vercelli district in north-western Italy, with a population of 2225. Those affected do not apply to a physician until they are unable to work longer, and consequently his figures give no idea of the actual prevalence of hookworm. There were twice as many women as men among the patients, and twenty-six children. In some of the cases recurring intense headache was the predominant symptom; in others, amblyopia not benefited by wearing glasses. Two students found it impossible to continue their studies until the discovery and cure of the ankylostomiasis. Uncontrollable hiccough was noted in one case; in others there were frequent syncopes with thready pulse and great general depression. Curvature of the spine or genu valgum retrogressed in two cases after cure of the ankylostomiasis. Epileptiform attacks, delirium and hallucinations in other cases ceased after the cure. The women aborted or gave birth to puny children, the debility of these children in later life contrasting with the robust health of the children born after the ankylostomiasis had been cured.

"Perforation, another complication without perforation adds seriousness to the case but it is not necessarily fatal. Pneumonia and bronchitis are other complications of the fever which may occur but are not always fatal.

"Relapses are most common in typhoid, the average being given by many physicians as five to one. The symptoms all return abruptly and the duration is half the time of the original attack. They usually occur at the end of the fourth week or the beginning of the fifth. Relapses are not so fatal as was supposed at one time.

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## Aneurysms.

Da Costa in "Modern Surgery" gives the following on aneurysms: "An aneurysm is a pulsating sac containing blood and communicating with the cavity of an artery.

clamp are then applied to the artery and red blood occurs at the stump, which the doctor observes; at other times, confluent blood oozes from the stump. In these cases the temperature goes up high. The spots are purplish and sometimes run together like a rash, and they occur on all parts of the body. The following treatment is recommended: a hot compress is applied to the limb, which the doctor observes; at other times, the temperature goes up high. The spots are purplish and sometimes run together like a rash, and they occur on all parts of the body. The following treatment is recommended: a hot compress is applied to the limb, which the doctor observes; at other times, the temperature goes up high. The spots are purplish and sometimes run together like a rash, and they occur on all parts of the body. The following treatment is recommended: a hot compress is applied to the limb, which the doctor observes; at other times, the temperature goes up high. 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**Caroline Lee.**  
**THE SIGN THAT KEPT HER RELATIONS AWAY.**

By Edward Breen.

On one of the side streets near the center of town there is a curious old gray house. It stands far back from the street and looks for all the world like a sour old man who severely disapproves of his newer and more "flightsy" neighbors. Its fence has long since fallen to decay and is held up here and there by a groaning post or a creaking wire. On the rickety old porch hangs a neat new shingle, bearing in bold black letters the following: "I don't want no niggers hangin' round here and I don't want nothing to do with niggers nohow." It is signed "Caroline Lee."

Now, to a person born with almost as much curiosity as a cat, such a sign is like a red rag to a bull. However, for a long time, in spite of all I could do, I never had a glimpse of the occupant, though I often heard a somewhat cracked yet unmistakably dark voice singing "At the cross, At the cross." Then finally, one happy afternoon I saw her, little and old and wiry, black as the ace of spades, clad in calico skirt and bright red sweater, and wielding an ax with all the vigor of a farm hand. Of course I was overjoyed at seeing her, but I was still a long way from knowing what the sign meant. I thought of every way to become friends with her, but none seemed to suit, until finally I had a happy thought—her dog.

When I meet a cat she always gives me one look and immediately remembers urgent business elsewhere. But every dog seems to recognize in me a boon companion, so from that time on my path was clear. Every day as I went by I'd have a visit with the dog, while his mistress peeked surreptitiously from behind the curtains. At last I was rewarded by a smile and a tentative "Mawnin'." And such a smile! It was for all the world like the sun breaking through a fog. In this way matters went until I came to know her better, and finally one day I took my fate in my hands and asked her to explain the sign. I had been afraid she would take my request as an offense, but instead she smiled broadly and invited me to "set down on the porch step." Needless to say, I was only too willing to "set."

"You see," she said, "it's neah eighteen yeahs since my ole man died down in Nashville and lef' me with six chillen and nothin' to keep me on. But Lawd, Ah didn't care; 'pears like Ah knowed ev'yone in Nashville, so Ah jes' whirled in an' went to work. Ah raised ev'y one of them chillen, and when they got married they jes' picked up one after nuther and lef' me. Well, Ah didn't min' that, but looks like ev'y time any one of them chillen or their husban's got out o' work—and that's mighty neah all the time—they come to stay with me. Ah stood that for a long time, and then Ah got kinda tired, so jes' went to Missus White, that Ah worked fo', and tol' her Ah'd made up my mind to light out. She was a powerful fine woman, Miss White wuz, and she tol' me she was a comin' out heah, and would bring me long. She didn't half think Ah'd come, but 'pears like Ah'd got kinda desp'r'it, so Ah come, and the only thing Ah brung wuz mah little ole grip and mah dawg.

"Well, Ah got along fine heah, too; you see, Miss' White known lots o' people roun' heah, and Ah had all the work Ah could do.

"But Lawd, Ah, hadn't been heah more'n two months when them pesky chillen o' mine comes pilin' in on me like the wrath o' God. Seems like they'd been writin' to some fool niggah heah, and they just got it into their heads to come. They didn't have no money, so Ah had to let em stay till they got work. An' finally it was jes' as bad as ever; got so Ah couldn't keep enough to eat in the house to feed mah dawg, let alone me. Ah didn't know what to do for a while, and then one day Ah got to thinkin', and went down to the sign man and had him paint me that air sign. Them fool niggahs done took the hint, too; an' Ah hain't never seen'd hide nor hair u' em since."

"But don't you get lonesome for them sometimes?" I asked.

"Lawd, honey, if you'd been bothered with them like Ah have, you wouldn't think Ah'd eval git lonesome; 'sides," she added, with a twinkle in her eye, "they's enough white folks comes in heah to ask me about that sign to keep me from evah gittin' lonesome."

**The Story of Santa Catalina.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

down the coast? And yet Robinson, in his "Life of California," states that the Russian Kodiaks were attracted to the island by the fur seals and sea otters for reasons of trade, and that upon one occasion in a quarrel with the islanders of San Nicholas, they massacred nearly all of the male inhabitants. Those who were left took refuge in the missions on the mainland. These facts may fit in with the story of "The Lost Woman," which, although it may be known by many, is so interesting that it will bear retelling.

During the proselytizing of the padres, it was decided to remove the inhabitants of San Nicholas to the mainland for the bettering of their condition. This may have succeeded the catastrophe above mentioned. While the natives were being taken onto the "Better Than Nothing," under the command of Capt. Sparks, a woman began to cry that she had left her baby. She returned, and for some reason, the boat sailed without her, and although the intention was to return, months merged into years, until in 1850, "Padre Gonzales of the Mission of Santa Barbara requested Capt. Nidever to go to the island and search for the woman." On the third trip, with the assistance of Indians, the woman was located, and she went willingly out of her solitude to Santa Barbara. After six weeks of a perfectly happy life among human kind, she succumbed to the ways of civilization, and died because its food did not agree with her. Charles Brown, who was with the expedition, was interviewed when a very old man, and his interesting statement of the story was taken down by a stenographer.

Santa Catalina never was United States possession. First made the property of the Spanish crown, it accrued to Mexico when she secured her independence. The Mexican government granted it to Gov. Pio Pico some time in the 40's. Pico deeding it to Don Jose Covarrubias, the latter selling it to a Santa Barbara lawyer named Packard. It then passed through the hands of several other owners before James Lick acquired it. Capt. A. W. Timms, Oscar Macy and Clem Goodwin were interested at one time, something over twenty-five years before its purchase by George R. Shatto in 1887. Capt. Timms was an accomplished navigator, and the owner of what is now almost the entire town of San Pedro—700 acres, running from Timms's Point to Point Firmin Light House. The property on which the lighthouse now stands was acquired from Capt. Timms. "Timms's Point," the old wharf where the commission and forwarding business was conducted by him, is too well known to need mention. Between there and Avalon—then known as Timms's Harbor—the captain ran three small sailing vessels—The Rossita, The Pioneer, The Ned Beale—the last two having been constructed on Catalina Island. From twelve to fourteen hours were occupied by the little sailors in making the trip. Once when one of them was becalmed, it was seventy-two hours on the water. Capt. Timms and his partners went into the sheep-raising business on the island, and in order to keep the animals supplied with sufficient water, he would take it across in cargoes of 200 to 300 barrels. This amount would last for two or three months. As sheep are timid, not entirely able to protect themselves, and do not readily lead out into new grazing pastures when they have exhausted the old ones, goats were introduced—the ordinary, domesticated species. But the result was the goats multiplied so fast that they began to crowd out the sheep, and it became necessary to destroy them in great numbers. The wild goat that is so industriously hunted on the island today is the descendant of the plain old domestic Billy—grown a little wild through his divorce from the kitchen garden. I hope that this disillusionment will not destroy the pleasure and pride of the next Nimrod who urges a trophy into camp, in the shape of the head of the good old can-eater.

This, of course, succeeded the time of the squatters and a little run of gold fever—the gold fever recurring intermittently. The first location of a claim was made in April, 1863, by Martin M. Kimberly and Daniel E. Way. Assays were made, running from \$150 to \$800 a ton, and stock companies, immense in promise, were formed. A site for "Queen City" was located on Wilson Harbor, lots were staked off and recorded in Los Angeles. But, as Uncle Timms said ruefully, the only mine on the island was a paint mine—"Timms's Mine"—and

that was a failure. About this time a rumor that the Confederacy was intending to make the island a rendezvous, prompted the government to build barracks and to station troops at the isthmus.

"Johnson's Landing" was settled by John Benn and his Spanish wife. It was later known as "Benn's Place." Capt. and Mrs. Howland bought squatter rights of Harvey Rhoads ten years later in what is now known as Howland Valley. Samuel Prentiss of Rhode Island, a deserting sailor known as "Old Sam," was another settler, who died in '65, and was buried in Howland's Valley. Avalon Valley was settled by the bachelor brothers Johnson. About five families lived on the island when the Howlands were there. The first American child born thereon was William Percival Howland—April 8, 1866. When it was discovered that the United States never had owned the island, and after James Lick acquired it, the settlers left.

Smugglers? Of course there were smugglers in and about the islands. During Mexican rule it is stated that there was so much discrimination against Americans that numbers of the latter carried on contraband trade to some extent. Santa Catalina's services in such proceedings, however, is doubtful, as the island is inconvenient to the mainland. There was smuggling, however, at Santa Rosa and at "Smuggler's Cove," on Santa Cruz, and that within rather recent date. From these points the contraband goods could be taken across in fishing boats to Santa Barbara.

George R. Shatto bought Catalina Island in 1887 for \$150,000, and in about a year's time negotiated with an English syndicate at the figure of \$400,000, \$40,000 of which was actually paid. But the mines proving not to be what they had promised, the matter fell through. In 1891 the Bannings acquired the island, all excepting a few tracts which are up to the present held by other parties. But this is modern history, and may be read in the attractions on the island which may be seen with one's own eyes, and in all that the Tuna Club has done to protect the fisheries, and to make the island world attractive and famous.

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**der Feet.**

**ODD LITTLE POEMS.**

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Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

Los Angeles

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**Ghirardelli**  
Ground Chocolate

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**ALLEGED WAGER IGNORED.**  
That Sol Bauman was willing to make a wager with I. J. Miller that Philip Senegram, the former head of the junk trust, would be convicted of perjury was not allowed to be presented to the jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday during the hearing of the Senegram case. Senegram's attorney and coun-

porators Frank W. Baker, Albert H. Edmond and Floyd A. Barnes, capital stock \$10,000, subscribed \$1050; Volunteers of America of Los Angeles, incorporators Edwin P. Ryland, Irving R. Bancroft, J. R. Newberry, Newman Easick, F. D. R. Moote, William M. Hughes and Walter Duncan; American Serin Company, incorpora-





# Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News

Pasadena.

## GIVEN FORTY DAYS IN JAIL.

**Pasadena Man Must Quit Visiting Former Wife.**

**Jungle Dance to Be Given at Hotel Green.**

**Former Governor Francis Criticises Insular Policy.**

**PASADENA.** Feb. 14.—Because he persisted in going to the home of his former wife, who obtained a divorce from him last Thursday on the grounds of extreme cruelty, N. P. Jensen was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice of the Peace Dunham for trial on a charge of disturbing the peace. Witnesses took the stand and testified that he had peeked through the windows of the house from the outside and the woman caused trouble. He was convicted and sentenced to serve forty days in the County Jail. Justice Dunham suspended sentence on the promise of the defendant not to return to the house.

Mrs. Jensen is the stepdaughter of James H. Gault, a well known pigeon fancier and lives in a house adjoining that of the Gault home. Her divorced husband was arrested late last Thursday night by Patrolman Nichols and locked up in the City Jail, where he was kept until yesterday morning. He then arranged on the charge of disturbing the peace. He said that he had only looked in the windows to see his children.

The arrangements of the court are that he shall visit his children each Sunday, if he wishes, but that he shall not go to the house on week days.

In the courtroom Jensen broke down and cried, saying that he was very unhappy because of the separation from his offspring.

**JUNGLE DANCE IS PLANNED.**

Though this season has been one of the most unusual and popular and joyable of all is yet to come. It is to be a jungle dance, to be given at the Hotel Green, and it will take place on Saturday, Feb. 21, in the east building of the hotel, so that here every winter and spend their money in this state of Missouri about the banquet hall this evening. In fact, it is expected that the entertainers the women are manifesting in the gathering will be one of its striking features.

The meeting will be called to open in the Woman's Clubhouse at 11 a.m. for the purpose of temporary organization. Adjournment will be taken until 2 o'clock, when committee reports on resolutions and permanent organization will be read.

The Young Republicans' Club, recently formed, will march to the place of meeting in a body and will give the gathering a good share of its inspiration.

**BOIS HEARD FROM.**

A vigorous letter from ex-Gov.

W. D. Card as new liege lord of the Knights of the Rose Tournament, which office he is to occupy for the ensuing year, comes the announcement that the organization will next April make a two-weeks' tour of the Northwest in which many cities will be visited and the name and fame of Pasadena spread everywhere.

This will be the longest journey ever undertaken by any local organization. The itinerary has not been fully arranged, but the following cities will be visited: Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary and Spokane. One afternoon and evening will be passed in each city.

**TAKES EXCEPTION.**

David R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri, in an address made yesterday at the February luncheon of the Board of Trade, declared that the attitude of the 700,000 Boosters' Club of Southern California in advocating the exclusive use of Southern California-made goods is wrong.

"It would be inconsiderate," he said, "after all the Middle West and the mountains are more popular and joyable of all is yet to come. It is to be a jungle dance, to be given at the Hotel Green, and it will take place on Saturday, Feb. 21, in the east building of the hotel, so that here every winter and spend their money in this state of Missouri about the banquet hall this evening. In fact, it is expected that the entertainers the women are manifesting in the gathering will be one of its striking features."

This is one feature; the other is that the City Club of Pasadena will dine at the hotel that evening and sing both in the dining-room and after in the Romanesque room. Invitations will be issued today and those who have not yet received a card will be given a larger gathering of Pasadena and Los Angeles society than at any other hotel affair of the winter, with the possible exception of the charity ball.

The dance will be at a costume ball, though jungle dress and to some extent, jungle music, will be made a feature of the evening. It will be a full dress dance, with appropriate decorations, and the entire building is concerned. By walking over the bridge connecting the two hotels the guests will find themselves in the tropics.

**OF MUCH INTEREST HERE.**

A number of Pasadenaans attended



**"Well, I declare!"**  
And that homely exclamation expresses—just about as well as words can do it—her astonishment and pleasure over

### Campbell's Vegetable Soup

Always it is just such experienced and practical housewives—those who know the labor involved in producing a good vegetable soup at home—who best appreciate the exceptional quality and the wonderful convenience of this wholesome Campbell kind.

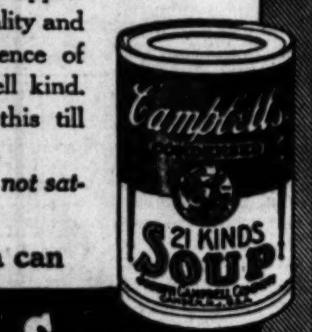
You can't realize all this till you try it. Try it today.

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds 10c a can

**Campbell's SOUPS**

Look for the red-and-white label



## Riverside. ASSEMBLY OF REPUBLICANS.

**Riverside Patriots Meet Today to Formulate Plans.**

**Bloomington-Rialto Day Is on the Programme.**

**Permanent Camp Is Proposed for Automobile Parties.**

**RIVERSIDE.** Feb. 13.—All plans are complete for the assembling of Republicans from all parts of the county here tomorrow for the purpose of forming a temporary organization to assume the direction of the interests of the party until such time as a legal County Central Committee can be formed. The indications are for an enthusiastic gathering of the supporters of the Old Guard.

The Republican women from all portions of the county outside the city seat are to be the hosts of the Republians' women of the city at luncheons at the Glebe Inn tomorrow.

In fact, it is expected that the interested women are manifesting in the gathering will be one of its striking features.

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for the purpose of temporary organization.

Adjournment will be taken until 2 o'clock, when committee reports on resolutions and permanent organization will be read.

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**CITY BRIEFS.**

The annual dinner of the Pasadena

Canadian Club will be given at the

Hotel Green next Saturday. It is ex-

pected that there will be an attend-

ance of over 1000. Sir William White,

vice-president of the Canadian Pacific

Steamship Lines, will be the guest of

honor. The dinner will be given at

the Hotel Green, instead of the old

Chop Suey restaurant, the property

of which the purchase of which it has under-

taken consideration.

**HOTEL VISTA DEL ARROYO, PASADENA.**

**Advertisement.**

**MOOR RESIGNS.**

WHITTIER, Feb. 13.—Rev. Charles

Whittemore has resigned as pastor of

Santa Maria of the death by burning

of his wife, Mrs. Anna Moore, in

the early hours of this morning.

He was succeeded by Rev. W. E.

Needles, formerly of the First

Methodist Church, of Los Angeles.

Rev. Whittemore has been pastor of

Santa Maria since 1908.

**TROLLEY CELEBRATION.**

The hearing on the charges

of bribery against Super W. J.

Alexander of the Ontario school of education

tomorrow will be held at the Ontario Court room.

It is expected that several hundred

of spectators will be present.

Mr. Alexander is charged with

attempting to influence the

selection of the new superintendent.

There is no foundation for the charge

of bribery, it is asserted.

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**HOME THREATENED.**

The new home of Dr. and Mrs. E.

F. Ahern on Baseline had a narrow

escape from complete destruction

by fire last night when a blaze

which had started in the basement

burned through the floorboards

and threatened to engulf the entire

home.

**WELL-DRESSED.**

FRESNO, Feb. 13.—Rev. C. C. Short

was elected chairman of the

committee on the third anniversary

of the First Methodist Church.

Rev. Short is a well-known

Methodist minister.

**GOING SOME.**

Chief of Police Randall was on the

Long Beach.

**TALKING CONTRACT FOR THE HON. "BILL" BREWER.**

Long Beach Assembly Officials Find that Stora

State Nibbles Vigorously When Two Thousand

Laurels Are Offered for a Single Appearance—Police

Commissioner Continues Investigation.

**ONG BEACH, Feb. 12.—Receiving**

# unity News

## Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

**WHY IT RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.**

**Middle Now of Har-  
vest Gives Five Reasons.**

**Frances and Prevailing  
Wife Chief Causes.**

**Currents and Prox-  
imity of Sea Contribute.**

**SECRET OF CALIFORNIA.  
—What makes it rain in California?**

**SPAGHETTI BANQUET.**

**NEW RULE ADOPTED.**

**HUNTINGTON BEACH.**

**HUNTINGTON BEACH, Feb. 13.—**The breaking of ground for the first of a new \$10,000 Church here will be made on the morning of February 15. The temperature of the Pacific Ocean, the conservator of heat, occurs on the morning of February 15. The temperature of the ocean is 61 degrees. The division of the church to the west and other noted clerics will be present. The full program is prepared.

**WET WINTERS COME.**

**Local Board of Trade has** a donation to the Japanese relief transmitting it through the Japanese Association near this city, in the San Francisco "overlook of heat," to show the people of the northern part of California that the winter is not so bad as it is in Japan.

**WELL-DRESSED THIEF.**

**FRENO, Feb. 13.—**One thousand dollars were stolen from the window of a downtown jewelry store in the largest areas of the city by a well-dressed man who broke the window and ran southward from the Washington building and made his escape in a crowd stood in front of the building by the boldness of his burglar.

**RECKLESS DRIVERS.**

**After she had run her** full tilt into another auto while on the wrong side of the ocean, a woman, Mrs. D. W. Summers, of Glendale, was directed by police to pay the fine of \$100. The machine which was the cause of the accident was owned by Prof. McAdie, who was married to a record holder with a record.

**REVENGE RAINS.**

**GLENDALE, Feb. 13.—**Another search is to be made for Fanning Island's fabled treasure.

**DAMAGE SUIT FILED.**

**ATTORNEY UNDERWOOD** sued for Jerry Heaton, president of Pacific Electric for injuries on the night of Feb. 11, when Heaton lost his left arm over the Pacific Electric First street and Elm Avenue, thinks \$15,000 is the proper compensation for his auto was damaged, he was unable to work for the damage.

**NEWS BRIEFS.**

**Officials of the American** Company of this city have been experimenting with the announcement that a month ago the first unit of a power plant \$15,000 will be built early from the \$125,000 the sale of which is held by the company. The cost of the plant is \$125,000 a day, while at \$100 tons daily will be required for the factory. The harbor will begin immediately ready for building, the which will be increased to the capacity of 100 tons daily.

**MEMBERS of the local** Eagles last night decided to merge their clubhouse on the site selected for the new one, on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, and the contract let.

**PROTECTIVE BAILLOT.**

**LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—**An effort is being made to get the city with the control of the city with the corner of Fifth and Avenue, and is \$100,000.

**C. Lutz has** which bears three names, which were sick enough to make an appearance yesterday to make an appearance. While one group of the members are members of the second group, the third group, which were members of the first group, are members of the second group.

**SCHOOLBOY MYSTERY.**

**STOCKTON, Feb. 13.—**[Exclusive Dispatch.] Despite diligent search for him in all near-by cities, the whereabouts of a young man, a high school student, who disappeared from his home three days ago, is still a mystery.

**After visiting Sacramento, Modesto,** Tracy and other near-by towns, Mrs. Eves, accompanied by Mrs. Carrie B. Good, the probation officer, vis-

### COLLEGiate CARABAOs.

**President of Stanford Enders Explanation to U. of C. Head About Song Sung by Glee Club.**

**BERKELEY, Feb. 13.—**Amende honorable was made today for the injured feelings of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, head of the University of California, when an official explanation of the Stanford Glee Club was tendered. During the recent visit of President Wheeler to Stanford the Glee Club sang "Down with the Blue and Gold."

**TODAY President John Caspar Bran** of Stanford gave an explanation, stating that the Glee Club song was sung without malice, it was not intended to mock or deride the scholastic feelings of the university president.

### BALLINGER IN COAL CASE.

**Former Secretary of Interior Called to Testify as Witness for Munday and Shieff.**

**(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)**

**SEATTLE (Wash.), Feb. 13.—**Former Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger was called today as a witness for the defense in the trial of Charles F. Munday and Archie W. Shieff, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States of Alaska coal lands. Mr. Ballinger testified that in 1907, while he was Commissioner of the General Land Office, Defendants Munday and Shieff, agents of the General Land Office, Love and Jones, came to his office in Seattle, where a special agent of the Forest Service, who was investigating coal claims.

**Mr. Ballinger testified that Munday and Shieff, when he would propose to place a moratorium upon located claims, and he declined to answer saying he would take up the matter when he returned to Washington. Mr. Ballinger did not remember speaking with Munday on the street when the coal lands were spoken of, but recalled Special Agent Love asking him about the claims Munday had in mind.**

**On cross-examination Mr. Ballinger said he was ready to witness the affidavit having been made at the request of the special agents, who were investigating coal claims.**

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# Industrial Progress: Shipping and Grain—Copper Market.

**COLUMN FORWARD!**  
IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

**Imperial  
STATION PLAN.**

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**RAILROAD COMMISSION RULING  
HAS FAVORABLE EFFECT.**

**Railroad Which Had Been at a  
Standstill for Months Will as a  
Result of the Decision Begin Work  
of Construction at Once—Develop-  
ment Briefs.**

**IMPERIAL, Feb. 13.—The news**

**that the Railroad Commission has**

**authorized the issuance of \$15,000,000**

**in bonds for the completion of the**

**San Diego and Arizona Railroad,**

**which has been at a standstill for sev-**

**eral months because the commission**

**refused to allow the bonds to be is-**

**sued, has put new life into the valley.**

**It is confidently expected now that**

**the road will be rushed to completion**

**as speedily as possible. The news has**

**had an enlivening effect on every in-**

**dustry in the valley, from center to**

**bounds. Tonight in El Centro a**

**general mass meeting has been called**

**for the purpose of a valley-wide ex-**

**pression on the matter.**

**WATER TROUBLES.**

**At the first meeting yesterday of the**

**new board of directors of Water Com-**

**pany No. 1, the predecessor was estab-**

**lished by the stockholders that the company**

**had been compelled to have**

**done at Man's**

**hands. Considerable trouble has arisen**

**within the last few months between the**

**stockholders and the city council,**

**and it is believed that it will be necessary**

**to have permanent**

**immigration sta-**

**tions here to Up to Los An-**

**geles people who will be in a position**

**to get the water as soon as they**

**arrive. The Pacific Coast**

**Water Company has agreed to have**

**its water rights sold to the city**

**for a sum of \$100,000.**

**It is not yet fixed,**

**on the cutting of the**

**proverbial**

**sewer canal, but**

**Admiral Ma-**

**rtinez, Director of the City Council, and Dr.**

**W. C. Chapman, a surgeon of the Marine**

**Corps, have agreed to**

**have the sewer canal especially**

**adapted to the sanitary and hy-**

**gienic conditions that are desirable**

**about such a place,**

**and the number of foreigners of all de-**

**scription who will be**

**at the new station, equal to any**

**in the world.**

**SEWER CANAL PLAN.**

**Representatives from the Board of**

**Trustees of El Centro met with the**

**meeting last night and discussed with them the advisability of making one big sewer canal leading from El Centro through Imperial into the New River**

**and on northward further to serve as a sewer outlet for all the cities sufficient for all future needs.**

**El Centro must act at once, and the**

**Imperial will have to act soon in**

**order to have permanent**

**immigration stations here to Up to Los An-**

**geles people who will be in a position**

**to get the water as soon as they**

**arrive. The Pacific Coast**

**Water Company has agreed to have**

**its water rights sold to the city**

**for a sum of \$100,000.**

**It is not yet fixed,**

**on the cutting of the**

**proverbial**

**sewer canal, but**

**Admiral Ma-**

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**SEWER CANAL PLAN.**

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## Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

### SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

City Assessor Mallard is completing preparations for the wide-sweeping work of his corps of almost fifty deputy assessors. He will use the old method of 10 per cent. of valuation as the basis of assessment.

An agreement has been reached as to the provisions of the terms of sale of the Maubert-avenue railway franchise. It is to be in operation within ninety days after the franchise is awarded.

The Board of Public Works yesterday completed its hearings on damage claims filed on the proposed lowering of the floor of the Broadway tunnel and change of grades on near-by streets.

City officials yesterday made tests of the safety of cables on the Court Flight Incline Railway and found them ample for carrying twice the number of passengers that can be accommodated.

Decreases in a double divorce suit in which the wife of one of the parties was both defendant and respondent, were granted by Judge Finlayson yesterday in a decision which drew on the Bible and Shakespeare for illustrations.

*At the City Hall.*

### FIFTY PER CENT. TAX ROLL BASIS.

### CITY ASSESSOR WILL FOLLOW PRECEDENT.

Starts Forty-five Deputies Into Field Work First of March and Will Operate Office Force of Almost Equal Number—More Voices Required for City's Record.

City Assessor Mallard is making preparations for the forthcoming assessment season. He will put forty-five deputies into the field work on the first day of March, placing them in all parts of the city at the one time.

The precedent established for years past of making assessments on the basis of one-half the value of what will be assessed for the final year of 1912-1913. This means that the increase in tribute money must come from the city's growth during the year. This growth makes a general average of a 10 per cent. increase.

The total tax bill for the year 1912-1913 was \$491,482,242, and on this basis of reckoning the next tax roll ought to represent an assessed valuation of considerably more than \$986,000.

The tax rolls this ensuing year will receive fifty-one volumes, an increase of several over the present year.

City Assessor Mallard stated yesterday that he will pursue the policies in vogue in his office while he has occupied it, and will not introduce any new systems, such as have been recommended by various organizations.

### Maubert-Avenue Franchise.

At a conference between railway officials and the Public Utilities Committee of the City Council yesterday, participated in by citizens of the Maubert-avenue district, notices of sale for the proposed Maubert-avenue extension of the Pacific Electric line to run from Sunset boulevard to Los Feliz road, was gone over in detail. Various clauses of the draft were examined and the City Attorney was requested to prepare a new draft upon the agreement reached. William Mead stated that the citizens subscribing to the subscription for this line had signed an agreement from the company that cars will be in operation over the proposed extension within ninety days from the date the franchise is awarded.

### Good Roads Literature.

The City Auditor has had printed 1500 copies of his annual report, and 1000 copies are being mailed to cities throughout the United States. All cities having a population of 30,000 or more will receive 1000 copies; the remaining 500 copies are also being sent to public libraries, universities, colleges and large financial institutions. The vast amount of statistical information, and the pertinent facts about Los Angeles and the county, make the book good road literature.

### Tunnel Damage Claims.

Hearing of testimony on the last of the forty-two claims for damages for the tunneling over the roof of the door of the Broadway tunnel and consequent change in adjacent street grades, was completed by the Board of Public Works yesterday. The announcement of awards will not be made before about the last of this month.

Among the claimants for damages heard yesterday was Mrs. Emma A. Summers, the Los Angeles "Oil Queen," who has filed claims amounting to \$250,000. In discussing the subject, Mrs. Summers offered President Handley the property in question if he would agree to board and clothe her and pay the assessments against her.

### Safety Is Proved.

Safety of the Court Flight Incline Railway was proven yesterday through tests made under the direction of Assistant City Engineer Hanson. Tests showed that the cables are capable of carrying more than twice the weight of the cars filled with passengers.

The test was made by loading seventy-six cubic feet of cement into each car, which weighed 10,000 pounds. This weight was carried up and down the incline and the cables were submitted to jerking strains instead of the regular steady pull of the cars when loaded with passengers. The cars were caused to stop at points on the incline, and the test was thorough.

As a precaution against such an accident as happened on the Angels' Flight Incline a few months ago, the Board of Public Works decided to have the tests made at the Court Flight Incline.

### Municipal News Notes.

The City Council yesterday referred to the Budget Committee the subject of securing a new fireboat for the Los Angeles Harbor.

The City Council was notified yesterday that the bid of the San Pedro Daily Pilot for city printing was not the lowest, but the second lowest. This left only the bid of the Los Angeles Daily Journal. The Council decided to reject bids and readvertise the contract.

The application of the Pacific Elec-

### tric Company for a franchise on Nor-

thern Avenue, as a concession with the "Tombstone" Hill property, was referred by the City Council yesterday to its Public Utilities Committee.

The City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance providing for a graduated system of license fees on dancing academies, the maximum number of students required from dancing academies having an attendance of less than 150 persons; \$20 for those having from 150 to 300 persons and \$50 for those having more than 300 persons.

The City Council yesterday received and accepted former Judge Bordwell's declination to serve on the Municipal Land Commission. The commission has the power to fill vacancies on its board, and the Council discussed the propriety of it placing thereon former Councilman Reed, who was termed the "father" of the commission.

Under a suspension of the rules, the City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance requiring that ten feet of space on each side of entrances to theaters be kept clear from standing vehicles during performances, except for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers.

The City Attorney was instructed by the City Council yesterday to prepare a draft of an ordinance incorporating therein the rates for taxicabs charged by the city, as they stood a year ago. The Council adopted the ordinance providing for the standing of public vehicles on the side streets, from Second to Ninth streets, during the evening hours.

The Mayor yesterday sent to the City Council the name of Frank E. Silverwood as his appointee on the Municipal Playground Commission. The subject of confirmation was laid over for one week, in accordance with the time of the separation.

### DEMANDS DAMAGES.

### EXPERTS TO VALUE LAND.

A suit growing out of the sale of fifty acres of the 200 acres belonging to the Andrew E. Kellings estate, west of Crenshaw boulevard, to W. H. Hay, a wealthy South American, and the subsequent sale of the 200 acres, including the fifty acres Hay bought, to the Los Angeles refinery, an advanced price, came on for trial before Judge Morrison yesterday.

The action for damages and to declare a trust is against W. L. Hollingsworth, who agreed to have the land fail to deliver the contract to Hay, who now lists it as his property.

"I still hold my head up," she cried. "I did not demean myself. Mr. Chalmers has been trying to get me away, and I have been framed up."

Mr. Chalmers, who had the custody of the two children, and Tate was ordered to pay \$10 a month for their support and \$35 a month for his wife's support. In the Chalmers case there had been a property settlement at the time of the separation.

### THE GREAT WHITE STORE.

### MISSING PERSONS.

The City Attorney's report on the proposed suit against former Mayor Fred Eaton, to determine the title to certain lands in Long Valley, in the Angeles National Forest, was submitted yesterday to the County commissioners.

The City Attorney's report on the

case of Mrs. Chalmers, imitated a certain real person who died like a gentleman, the court stated in so many words.

Mrs. Chalmers was surrounded by a bevy of sympathizing girl friends after the case was adjourned.

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### RATES FROM \$4

### SPECIAL RATES for Children, Maids, Nurses and Chauffeurs

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## Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

### SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

City Assessor Mallard is completing preparations for the wide-sweeping work of his corps of almost fifty deputy assessors. He will use the old method of 10 per cent. of valuation as the basis of assessment.

An agreement has been reached as to the provisions of the terms of sale of the Main-street railway franchise. It is to be in operation within ninety days after the franchise is awarded.

The Board of Public Works yesterday completed its examination of an application filed by the proposed lowering of the floor of the Broadway tunnel and change of grades on nearby streets.

City officials yesterday made test of the strength of one of the parties in which the safety of one of the parties was both defendant and respondent, were granted by Judge Finlayson yesterday in a decision which drew on the Bible and Shakespeare for illustrations.

### At the City Hall.

### FIFTY PER CENT. TAX ROLL BASIS.

### CITY ASSESSOR WILL FOLLOW PRECEDENT.

**Starts Forty-five Deputies Into Field Work First of March and Will Operate Office Force of Almost Equal Number—More Valuations Required for City's Record.**

City Assessor Mallard is making preparations for the forthcoming assessment season. He will put forty-five deputies into the field work on the first day of March, placing them in all parts of the city at the one time.

The precedent established for years past of making assessments on the basis of one-half the actual valuation will be followed for the fiscal year of 1912-1913. This means that the increase in tribute will come from the cities growing during the year. The growth makes a general average of a 10 per cent. increase.

The total assessed valuation for the year 1911-1912 was \$451,452,342, and on this basis the assessor next fall will ought to represent an assessed valuation of considerably more than \$529,000,000.

The tax rolls this ensuing year will require fifty-one volumes, an increase of seven over the present year.

City Assessor Mallard stated yesterday that he will pursue the policies in vogue in his office while he has occupied it, and will not make any new system which has been recommended by various organizations.

### Main-street Franchise.

At a conference between railway officials and the Public Utilities Commission of the City Council yesterday, participated in by citizens of the Hollywood district, the notice of sale for the proposed Main-street extension of the Pacific Electric line to run from Main street to Los Angeles was over in detail. Various clauses of the original draft were eliminated and the City Attorney was requested to prepare a new draft upon the agreement reached. William Mallard stated that the citizens' subscription to the subsidy for this line had secured an agreement from the company that cars will be in operation over the proposed extension within ninety days from the date the franchise is awarded.

**Good Books Literature.**  
The City Auditor had printed 1800 copies of his annual report, and 1800 copies of the same sent to the Auditor General in the United States. All cities having a population of 20,000 will be on the mailing list, and copies are also being sent to public libraries, universities, colleges and large business houses. The report contains statistical information and the pertinent facts about Los Angeles and the county, make the book good book literature.

### Tunnel Damage Claims.

Marshall Williams in the last of the forty-two claims for damages for the proposed lowering of the floor of the Broadway tunnel, and consequent change in adjacent street grades, was completed by the Board of Public Works yesterday. The amount of the awards will not be made before about the last of this month.

Among the claimants for damages Marshall yesterday was Mrs. Emma Summers, the Los Angeles "Old Queen," who had filed claims amounting to \$250,000. In discussing the subject, Mrs. Summers offered President Handley the property in exchange for a sum agreed to board and clothe her and pay the assessments against the land.

### Safety Is Proved.

Safety was proven yesterday when the Court Flight Incline Railway was tested under the direction of Assistant City Engineer Hansen. The tests showed that the cables are capable of carrying more than twice the weight of the cars filled with passengers.

A test was made by loading seventy-six sacks of cement into each car, making a dead weight of 7300 pounds. This weight was carried up and down the incline and the cables were submitted to jerking strains from the rear, the maximum pull of the cars when loaded with passengers. They were also caused to stop at points on the incline, and the test was thorough.

In a proceeding against such an accident, happened on the Court Flight Incline Road a few months ago, the Board of Public Works decided to have the tests made at the Court Flight Incline.

### Municipal News Note.

The City Council yesterday referred to the Budget Committee the subject of securing a new fireboat for the Los Angeles Harbor.

The City Council was notified yesterday of the bid of the San Pedro Daily Pilot for the services in accordance with the specifications. This left only the bid of the Los Angeles Daily Journal. The Council decided to reject bids and readvertise the contract.

The application of the Pacific Elec-

tric Company for a franchise on Normandie avenue, as a connection with the Torrance-Hill Segundo line, was rejected by the City Council yesterday to its Public Works Committee.

The City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance providing for a graduated system license fees on dancing academies. A fee of \$20 per quarter is required from dancing academies having less than 150 persons; \$35 for those having between 150 and 300 persons; \$50 for those having more than 300 persons.

The City Council yesterday received an application from Judge Edward's declination to serve on the Municipal Terminal Commission. The commission has the power to fill vacancies on its board, but the Council discussed the propriety of it placing thereof before the Municipal Reviewer, who was termed the "father" of the commission.

Under a suspension of the rules, the City Council yesterday adopted the ordinance requiring that ten feet of space be kept clear from standing vehicles during performances, except for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers.

The City Attorney was instructed by the City Council yesterday to prepare a draft of an ordinance incorporating therein the rates for taxicabs, as agreed upon a few days ago. The Council adopted the ordinance, providing for the standing of public vehicles on the side streets, from Second to Ninth streets, during the evening hours.

The Mayor yesterday sent to the City Council the name of Frank B. Smith, as his applicant on the Municipal Progress Committee. The subject of confirmation was laid over for one week, in accordance with the usual custom.

The City Attorney's report on the case of the former Master of Estate to determine the title to certain lands in Long Valley, in which he advised against such action, was referred by the Council yesterday to the Public Service Committee.

The City Attorney's report in political circles was also submitted in the City Hall corridor yesterday. Hughes now lives at the Palms, and is backing a move to bring this territory into the city. Does plan to extend the municipal police arena?

Is the question raised yesterday when his renewed activities were noted.

Samuel P. Billings and Lester R. Henderson went to open an undertaking establishment on the corner of Washington street, opposite the main entrance to Rosedale Cemetery. The Health and Sanitation Committee of the Council has set next Monday as the time for hearing their petition for permit. They presented a signed petition, stating that they be allowed to locate at this point.

Better car service on the Eagle Rock and Hawthorne lines is desired by the Glendale Park and Elliott Avenue Improvement Association, sent a delegation to the Board of Public Utilities yesterday to ask that immediate attention be given to this subject and the board determined to make an investigation.

After a period of about three weeks, President Woodman of the Harbor Commission visited the City Hall yesterday. He suffered from an attack of the grip and had to submit to a surgical operation. Woodman is expected to be ready to resume his official duties next week.

Ida Borling yesterday filed a claim against the city for \$25,000 damages which she alleges she sustained by falling down the steps at Pavilion place, the steps, she alleged, to the absence of proper lights.

The ordinance providing for a new system of fire badges was signed by the Mayor yesterday and becomes effective in thirty days. Thereafter no badge will be issued unless the fire lines unless they present the regulation fire badge.

The Property Owners' Improvement and Protective Association of West First street yesterday filed a petition asking the City Council to start a ball for the paving of West First street from Fremont street to Vermont avenue and Temple street from Vernon avenue to the west city limits, making the road 22 feet wide, with a paved surface 18 feet wide. It is pointed out that this would give a roadway six and a half feet wider than that of Broadway. C. C. Jones added protest very largely signed against the proposed widening of First street to 120 feet.

County Counsel Hill, who has been associated in the case, withdrew yesterday in view of a recent opinion he gave regarding the validity of civil service, in which he decided it was invalid.

### HAS MARITAL WOES.

**MINING BROKER CONVICTED.**  
John M. Taylor, mining engineer and realty broker, was sentenced by a jury in Judge Deby's court late yesterday afternoon of passing a fictitious check. Taylor set up the defense of insanity. Miss Farnes objected to a clause in the answer, which would be apt to confuse the issue, and Mathews finally agreed to strike it out. The answer was filed, giving the clear prosecution that Miss Farnes had never been appointed by the Civil Service Commission, that the County Auditor had never received the certificate of appointment, and that she had not been in the service of the person named. Miss Farnes was then asked if she wanted to be tried on the charge of perjury. She said she did not want to be tried on the effect of throwing a vote or no decision.

County Counsel Hill, who has been associated in the case, withdrew yesterday in view of a recent opinion he gave regarding the validity of civil service, in which he decided it was invalid.

### COURTHOUSE NOTES.

#### BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY HE COULDNT. Arthur Sims, colored, was brought into the failure-to-provide court from San Diego yesterday and made the surprising statement that he had been unable to provide for his wife because he had no money.

"Sure," replied Hensling, whose wife charged him with failing to provide for her.

"I want to tell you," continued the court, "is it pleasanter this weather to be on the outside of the jail looking in than it is to be inside looking out."

### FAILURE TO PROVIDE.

#### BALL PLATED RELEASED.

"If I let you go on your own recognizance will you be here Monday?" Judge Willis asked Arthur Hensling, a member of the Santa Barbara baseball club.

"Sure," replied Hensling, whose wife charged him with failing to provide for her.

"I want to tell you," continued the court, "is it pleasanter this weather to be on the outside of the jail looking in than it is to be inside looking out."

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Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

Los Angeles

United Weekly.

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### Pioneer Roofing

is so universally used in cities, towns and hamlets — on bungalows, handsome residences, garages, factories, hotels, office buildings, and wherever good roofing is required—that it may well be called "the roofing that covers California."

### How About Your Roof?

Of course you want the best, both in looks and wear—therefore insist on one of the reliable Pioneer brands:—Silverold, the perfected white roofing; Pioneer Rubber Sanded; Pioneer Asphalt and Gravel; Pioneer Asbestos, etc.

For estimates and information, call  
"Contract Dept." Main 8080; Home 10228.

**PIONEER PAPER COMPANY**  
Manufacturers and Contractors  
247-251 S. Los Angeles St.

LOS ANGELES

## Malthoid Roofing

### The Last Word in Office Building

The last word in office buildings was made complete by the completion of the 12-story Marsh-Strong Building. New York contractors inspected this magnificent fireproof building during the opening of the building Saturday.

After inspecting the interior they assembled on the roof to witness the fine view and the growth of the city.

The music from the Venice Band was delightful. The Malthoid Roof Garden was so inviting and attractive that a large number of the visitors to dance the foxtrot and other late dances.

The Marsh-Strong Building at the intersection of Spring and Main Streets adds another of the handsomest roofs to the fine structures of this kind in the business center of Los Angeles.

The next large structure to be covered with Malthoid Roofing is the Metropolitan Building on the Northwest corner of Broadway and Spring Street.

These two handsome buildings are a splendid addition to the list of structures using Malthoid Roofs which cover a great portion of modern structures erected in Southern California.

Malthoid Roofing is made in California by The Pacific Roofing Company and is pronounced by specialists to be the best in the world. The company's offices in Los Angeles are at 518 to 520 Security Building, under the management of Judah. Phones Home 10462; Main 6646.

TIMES MAGAZINE.  
Jan. 5, 1912. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.  
Jan. 5, 1913 and May 31, 1913.  
The development of California and the Great Southwest, and the publication of their various natural resources and the works of their wonders and the works of their men. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles in fact, statement and information; brilliant correspondence poetry and pictures; the news of the day; Southwestern in scope and interest; the flavor of the land and of the sea; the mountains, slopes, valleys and plains of the West.

That is the weekly vehicle of present day thought, expression and description; a journal of views, opinions and facts; the steady champion of liberty, law and order; the defender of the weak and the defenseless, without distinction, who are endeavoring to better their condition in life and to improve the status of man, country and civilization.

Widely, being printed in itself, is served to millions from The Times' news sheets when

In submitting matter for publication in the Sunday Times Magazine, you are advised to retain copies of the same if not found available; but otherwise do not guarantee.

Subscription: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$1.00 a year; without, \$2.00 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

**Angeles Times**  
United Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of  
**HARRISON GRAY OTIS.**

Weekly Issue Over 91,000

## EDITORIAL.

A great deal of contention for equality of the sexes at the ballot box is on the part of the women, a grasping at the shadow and losing the substance.

Voting of itself will not raise the status of woman in the body politic. The results will depend entirely upon the use the women make of the privilege or the way they discharge their duty.

Equality of women with men in substance replaces the shadow found in the public schools and in the community, where the superintendent proclaimed a new gospel for teachers. They shall stand on the same level as the men with the same right to marry, the case as in the other, with their right to teach in the schools and with the right to equal or equal services performed by ability.

It is said that Congressmen perfectly finance, and still less to can citizens a party not as little the sympathies of a man.

heart of an average

Herbe

congratulate yourself on superiority over inferior men. In other words, watch the shadows and become dissatisfied with your inability to equal success. Whatever flatters you threatens your security.

It is a perilous type of association. It is an uncalculated effort of strength and generally a sign of weakness. Only those fitted to it.

As old Cato says to a neophyte master: "It finds it so difficult to take opinion. Only those fitted to it."

As old Cato says to a neophyte master: "It finds it so difficult to take opinion. Only those fitted to it."

you start to deceive yourself, you stop deceiving everyone. Egotism has neither ears and does not heed di-

my due you

The Biggest and Best

Gives the News of the Day in a Masterly Way

All the News of the Day

# The Los Angeles Times

The Foremost Daily Newspaper on the Pacific Coast

Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Cities of Population in America and Europe.

Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Business Life of the People of All Foreign Countries.

### Comprehensive and Varied Literary Features

The week-day paper runs in size from 26 to 32 pages and the incomparable Sunday Times contains from 144 to 158 pages each week, in addition to the Illustrated Weekly, which is replete with authentic and trustworthy information about Southern California and the Pacific Southwest, besides comprehensive travel stories and well-written descriptive matter of historic interest, fascinating fiction, appealing poetry and other delightful reading material.

Free and untrammeled, The Times stands for the best interests of all the people, for sound morals, good policies, local, State and national, for honest conduct both in public and private life.

The Times is recognized as a leading power in the material development of Southern California and in the work of exploiting reliably and profitably the agricultural, horticultural, mining, commercial and other resources and possibilities of this, the most promising land between the two seas.

The widespread popularity and high standing of The Times are indicated by the fact that it regularly prints more display and classified advertising than any other newspaper in the world.

Subscription price, \$9.00 per year; 75 cents per month, postpaid. Sunday only, \$3.50 per year.

Sample copy and advertising rates on application.

Times' correspondents in every land  
Put world-wide service in your hand.

**THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY**  
PUBLISHERS

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President and General Manager

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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[146]

The Leader to Avon's Bard.  
Newspaper of War Time.  
Newspaper of Patrick Timothy.  
Newspaper of Local Society.  
Newspaper of Business Notes.  
Newspaper of a Big Burden.  
Newspaper of Kathleen.  
Newspaper of San Fran-

**TAKING TESTIMONY.**  
ALLEGED WAGER IGNORED.  
That Sol Bauman was willing to make a wager with J. J. Miller that Philip Semeran, the former head of the junk trust, would be convicted of perjury was not allowed to be presented to the jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday during the hearing of

\$300, subscribed \$300; Panama Heating and Construction Company, incorporators Frank W. Baker, Albert H. Edmond and Floyd A. Barnes, capital stock \$10,000, subscribed \$1000; Volunteers of America of Los Angeles, incorporators Edwin P. Ryland, Irving R. Bancroft, J. R. Newberry, Newman Essick, T. D. R. Mootz, William M. Harker and Walter Duncan;

**Ghirardelli's**  
**Ground Chocolate**



# By the Western Sea. Land of the Great South.

## Little Captains These.

**T**HEY were a hundred strong, and all but tots, who assembled in the Olive street school recently to plan a campaign to make every desert spot in Los Angeles bloom with roses by next year. They have entered into a contract with a nursery company to deliver 20,000 rose bushes, which the children are to plant out and care for. They have a paper edited by one of the children which is to promote or boost the undertaking, and the Manual Arts High School is to do the printing of it.

## The Experiment Station.

**T**HE Legislature of California has authorized the expenditure of \$60,000 to purchase land for an experiment station in connection with the University of California.

A commission is now looking for the right spot, and the trouble is that there are so many places that would do. For example, Placentia, or Azusa, Covina, Redlands, Santa Paula—oh, well, get a gazetteer of the southern part of the State and copy nearly all the names in the list.

## Let the Highway be Built.

**I**F THERE is one subject in which the people of California are more interested than another at the present time, it is the completion of the State Highway in the coming twelve months. The counties have come forward with great unanimity in purchasing the bonds so that there will be no embarrassment for lack of funds. Merced is the latest example of this liberality, where the Board of Supervisors have purchased highway bonds in the amount of \$120,000. Henry W. Keller of Los Angeles estimates that \$2,000,000 will build all the uncompleted portions between San Francisco and San Diego. He suggests that the counties separately subscribe to that amount of State Highway bonds at par, and thus put the enterprise beyond all possibility of failure. The people are exceedingly interested in this matter, and will be unspeakably disappointed unless our visitors next year have such a highway through the State. There are millions of people coming to the Coast in the exposition year, and it will mean a great deal to the State for years to come if such a highway is prepared for their convenience.

## Right Thing in Right Place.

**T**HE other day there rolled into Riverside four flat cars all hitched together bearing a weight of seventy-five tons, and the freight was 100 feet long in one piece. It was a great rotary kiln for the Riverside Portland Cement Company, and came from the factory at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where it cost on board the cars \$20,000. It is reported to be a record-maker in this kind of machinery, and the record naturally belongs to Southern California. This is a land of aqueducts, and the making of cement pipe is a leading industry. It means that the farmer here does not depend primarily on the clouds for rain, but applies moisture to his crops at will. The result is better crops and fewer crop failures than in countries where farming is carried on without irrigation.

## Go Do Likewise.

**T**HE other day there died in San Francisco a successful business man whose fortune was all of his own creating and was all won by hard knocks and on the shores of the Pacific. The Illustrated Weekly loves to call the country by the Western Sea the Land of All Opportunity for All People. William G. Irwin was born in Scotland and came to America without friends, influence or money. He went into the employ of the late Claus Spreckels as an office boy in a very humble capacity at a very small salary. His employer sent him to the Hawaiian Islands to superintend a sugar plantation. In due time young Irwin started out for himself, and died recently leaving a fortune of \$5,000,000. Of course he might have found fault with luck, even cursed his fate, abused the land of his birth and that of his adoption, called his fellow-men all robbers, become a strike-promoter, disturber of the peace, and died in the penitentiary or a poorhouse. But Irwin was not that kind of a man.

## Room for Complaint.

**S**CHOOL teachers in the British Isles, we are informed, are on strike for higher salaries. All they ask is a minimum of \$500 per annum for elementary schools, an increase of \$50 a year. The figures show the difference between Southern California and England. The salaries paid these British pedagogues, even if they are increased, will still fall below \$50 a month for the twelve months of the year. If they were only fitted intellectually they could raise their salaries easily by migrating to Southern California. That is one of the biggest and proudest feathers in the liberty cap of America, that economy is not practised in paying inadequate salaries to its teachers.

## Happy Has Been Her Lot.

**I**N MONROVIA the other day an old lady, hale and hearty, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 1, 1814. Napoleon was banished to Elba, Washington was burned by the British, and the treaty of Ghent signed during the same year. She has been a resident of California for the last twenty-five years. Her memory is good, and her reasoning powers clear. Think what marvelous changes she has seen in the world during that time, and the growth of the American Republic in the hundred years of her life. But the happiest circumstance in connection with this story is that she has spent a quarter of a century among the fruits and flowers, under the bright skies and amid the beautiful scenery of Southern California.

## A Religious Innovation.

**T**HE population of Southern California is made up of the very best of all the States in the Union. Brought here from their old homes into new surroundings each one brings something new to the others, and there is generated a clash of opinions and a spirit of progress that count in the daily life of the people. It would scare the wits out of a staid New England community to think of a ten-story church. Everybody in Southern California hears of the plans without a tremor. And it is not the metropolis that has dared to think out this great religious enterprise. It is the Presbyterians of Long Beach, a city of only 40,000 people, who have conceived this daring plan. It will be an institutional church with a vengeance. One feature will be a bureau of free nurses, another a free labor bureau, then there will be a free gymnasium, free baths, bowling and billiards, and a number of other amusements. It is not on record that card playing will be tolerated, not even "500" or "Rhum." Not, of course, to speak of "seven up," "euchre" or "poker." But even without these features it is enough to make John Knox turn in his grave, Calvin come down from Paradise to burn the heretics, and Old Mortality mutter from the grave, "I maun bear my testimony." Oh, no, the Illustrated Weekly is not poking fun at the project. It heartily commends all these institutional features connected with church work.

## A New Tuxedo.

**W**HEN the leading New York banker and his associates purchased the Rancho Los Palos Verdes, lying along the slightly bluff between Redondo and San Pedro and overlooking the Pacific Ocean, it was very evident that the purchase was not made to grow alfalfa, feed hogs or establish a dairy. With each passing week comes to light the purpose in the mind of the millionaire purchaser and his associates. The vast tract has been surveyed, and landscape gardeners are working out plans for streeting the tract and adorning it with trees and shrubbery. The ranch comprises 16,000 acres, and the wide world presents nothing with greater possibilities as a seaside resort. Those in connection with it tell us now that the purpose is to create here on the western shore something like Tuxedo Park, where the people of wealth and taste of New York have their homes in so large a degree. The Hudson River, the Palisades and Riverside Drive are charming by nature, highly improved by art. But when Los Palos Verdes is brought to the acme of possibility, all the other residential tracts on earth will have to take a back seat, and very far back.

## Wonderful Oil Development.

**T**HE Standard Oil Company of California, now capitalized for \$50,000,000, proposes the raising of its capital stock to \$100,000,000. Less than twenty months ago the capital of this company was increased from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. If the new increase is carried out it will mean an investment of \$75,000,000 in about two years, plus all the earnings of the company by its operations here. That is what the Illustrated Weekly has been saying for two or three years past, that we count time by hours and money by millions in this land of opportunity for all.

## Things Moving On.

**A**S THE spring opens, big projects are taking shape in and around Los Angeles. During the first week of February plans were in hand for a five-story hotel at Hollywood, and another for a brick apartment in the Westlake district of Los Angeles to cost \$50,000. A New York banker has given orders for a fine residence on Kenmore avenue between Third and Fourth streets in Los Angeles, and a retired mining man from Arizona has commissioned a Los Angeles architect to draw plans for a small palace as a home for himself on the corner of Wilshire boulevard and Ardmore avenue. Comes another order to another architectural firm for a fine house on Virgil avenue between Third and Fourth streets, and still another for a similar home on Harvard boulevard between Wilshire and Sixth street. In country property there is noted the purchase of the Charnock ranch in the San Jacinto Valley, which is to be subdivided into small farms, roads made, water put on the land, and a prosperous community built up.

## High Priced Plum Pudding.

[Philadelphia Press:] Miss Alice M. Day of Philadelphia, who brought four English plum puddings into New York port, had to pay duty on them much to her disgust.

"But I have already paid \$2.75 duty on them in France," said Miss Day. "Why should I pay on them here? It's an outrage! I'll take the matter to the courts. They only cost 50 cents apiece in London."

Still the unfeeling customs men insisted,

and after valuation, appraisal, etc., Miss Day grudgingly gave up the 75 cents they demanded.

## California.

Where all thy ranches render  
Dear tribute to the breeze—  
The breath of peach-bloom tender.

The breath of orange trees;  
Where riches past all dreaming  
Are hid in fertile loam,  
Where dour old winter comes not,  
Here will I make my home!

Thy sweet acacias tremble  
Beneath their weight of gold;  
Thy canyon ferns assemble  
A verdure manifold;  
While nodding poppies lavish

Their treasure on the fields,  
Behold, my heart shall measure,  
What joy the wildwood yields!

Thy beauty all enthralling  
Has held the hearts of men;  
For who that heard thee calling  
Would not return again?

The ships of every nation  
In thy broad harbors ride,  
And bring thee with their cargoes

A tale of love and pride.

The morning tells thy story  
In canyons near the sea,  
Unwinding trails of glory

Through sunlit mystery;  
And on the high Sierras,

Where dream the virgin snows,  
The morning flashes meaning

In crimson, gold and rose!

Thy eventides are holy—  
They bring, for labor, rest,  
While one by one, and slowly,

(O silver of the West!)

The gentle stars of heaven

Come, bringing glad release

From care, and ample harvest—

For every toiler peace!

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

## "Column Four."

### FRESH REPORTS IN THE MAGIC ISLE.

THE MAGIC ISLE.  
NITHER native of the City of Angels, nor the stranger within its gates, would dare venture a negative answer to the question, "Is Catalina Island a paradise?" and it is to whether he had, at least once, ventured upon the wonders of Catalina Island. One has taken the twenty-five-mile boat from San Pedro to Avalon, ridden via the great metropolitan steamer to the "Weekly Mail." Meantime a reference to the six-inch barometer, the last week in January, shows a liberal use of the instrument, each, and reading the barometer more than the compass, have been in vain. The ease with which the trip is now made from mainland to island, the comforts, luxuries and responsibilities that may be enjoyed at Avalon following with a long course this means improvement, with its well-equipped hotels, its many golf courses, its church, its school, its beautiful tennis courts, golf links, boat-sitting, riding, driving, hiking, and industrial centers things surging, and the Coast Guard.

Southway is little more than twenty-five years old, the site on which the Hotel Metropole stands was represented by "a spot so

that it could be seen a long way off. This spot was a "kitchen midden" deposit formed in centuries past by the Indians' camp fires, which, being built

for ages, had thoroughly rotted the soil. And in such spots as the ancient household belongings of Indians of long ago are found in many

on Santa Catalina. Implements of wood and shell, modeled with some

and often inlaid with a rude mosaic alone—mortars and pestles, pipes,

futes have been excavated in this

of the Channel Islands by thousands and are still being excavated with

little energy, until presently all of those early inhabitants will have

disappeared.

Money receipts at the office for January appear

handsome increase over

receipts for the twelve months of January 31 were \$1,155,000, nearly 12 per cent. over

twelve months.

The Superior Court of Francisco has upheld the San Francisco Harbor

\$4,675,000 for immediate

ago before an Angelino was even

at least as far as we know—the rugged range of the Sierra

was cast up, and what is now the Los Angeles ceased to be an ocean

Channel Islands were also cast up, receding from their lofty heights

softhey are, since the water about most places grows suddenly deep,

precipitous slopes descending fathoms

in the face of the ocean, although

Sierra or Brush Mountain—the highest

on Santa Catalina Island—rises to a

of only 2109 feet, and Black Jack to

1100. The length of the island is variously by different writers; but

was stationed at the Isthmus, by

government, during the survey of Santa

Channel, gives the length mostly

of twenty-seven and five-eighths

of eight miles at Avalon, with a

of one-half mile at the isthmus.

is also some confusion as to the

given to the island by a white

some writers statin it as San Salvador

name with which Rodriguez Cabrillo

bestowing the name of La Victoria

the island of San Clemente. The

name of which we know is "Pine-

which was bestowed by its early in-

of knowing anything certain had it

for some records left by Torquemada

and the "Log of Cabrillo," an an-

manuscript unearthed some years ago

public library at Madrid, and given

to the possession of our government.

ancient race has been clothed with

or less mystery in the modern mind

of the rather extraordinary descrip-

tions given. Perhaps Sebastian Vizcaino's

were very handsome and de-

and "the children are white and

very smiling," may have had

to do with this impression. But

the first discovered of the natives

Catalina were the last of a supe-

now extinct race, or were racially

related to the early Indians of

Don Juan

and became

Thereafter

present the

Improvement

ion of West

and Judge





**G**O TO the ant, thou sluggard; learn her ways and be wise.

Also: How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour, and gather honey all the day from many an opening flower.

And again: The lamb is led to the slaughter without complaint, and the sheep before her shearers is dumb.

Then again: He is gentle, he is kind, and you'll never, never find a better friend than old dog Tray.

The first paragraph above comes from the pen of the wisest man of his day by all repute, and by the same rule one of the wisest of any time. The second is from one of the gentlest rhymers that ever strung verses together for the delectation of little children. Then the quotation turns back again to Holy Writ, and with another detour we get back to profane poets, and every one of the verses is familiar as household words to young and old wherever the English language is spoken, and many of them to the speakers of nearly all languages.

When you find words like these that have lasted through ages and after thousands of years are still familiar to people wherever the sun rises and sets, you may be sure you have here a record of human wisdom that tells a story as correctly as the fossils in the rocks record the various formations of the earth.

The few references above embrace a number of the orders or species of animal creation, and all show the appreciation man has for what he calls the lower orders of

creation, over which he claims lordship. They mean that mankind has learned and still can learn many lessons from what he calls the brute creation. There are lessons to be learned from the very lowest orders of creation more profound than men have learned yet. The Eagle knows this, for he touches these lower orders a little more intimately and sympathetically than their great overlords, the humans.

What a little thing the ant is, yet as Solomon the Wise points out, man can learn many a lesson of profound wisdom from his untiring industry, the orderly way of his life, the government he has organized for the control and direction of the affairs of the race. The bee is scarcely more important individually than the ant. Yet he, too, is an index finger as plain as a ship's mast pointing out to humanity the path to affluence and happiness that leads through industry and economy to wealth. In this tribe also we find an orderly government with powers and dominions among them. There is only one lazy person in any hive of bees on all the plains and mountainsides of the world. Every member of the colony works except the drone. The queen bee does not go out to gather honey or pollen or wax, but she is the mother of the race, and, as all mothers, must be the busiest one in the family.

The Eagle has a new lesson to draw from the ant hill and the beehive. Did you ever realize, you wise humans, that here is a concrete example of Socialism right under your eyes? The little ants, black, white and red, are organized exactly on the laws of Carl Marx. They form a state Socialism in which individualism is lost and each member of the tribe works not for himself but for the general body in the ant hill. The same is true of the beehive, where there is no individual result although each individual has his prescribed duties and must fulfill them.

Both the ant hill and the beehive are an organized government, and there is a military organization in each, too. In the ant hill there are regularly drilled regiments

whose business it is to guard the colony from attack, to attack neighboring colonies, and if you will believe the scientific people who watch the ant hills so closely, these warrior ants actually take other ants captive, bring them to the fortress and hold them in slavery during their lives, making them work for their captors and permitting them as little enjoyment of life or participation in the fruits of their labor as is possible with keeping the life in the little slaves.

So in the beehive there is a military organization. All bees are not belligerent, and most of them are stingless. It is only the warrior organization that bears arms in the beehive, and it is the business of these trained soldiers to watch over the safety of the little colony, fighting away all enemies and keeping the little city in peace and security.

The Eagle would not be an ant for all the wide world, nor would he be a bee. He is an individualist first, last and all the time, and it is to his individualism that he owes his superior development. A bee has been a bee since the world began, and the ant has never reached any high position in the vital things of the world. The Eagle would not be an ant if the hill and the colony to which he belonged were placed in the midst of the richest plain in the world where the food supply was most abundant, nearest the point of consumption and most easily obtained. Nor would he be a bee if all the flowers found in that land of pure delight were thick around the hive in which he lived, and not if all the world were made of honey would the Eagle want to be a bee.

How deep these considerations go! Nearly every Socialist is an anti-militarist, and here he is less wise than the ant and the bee. These little busy insects understand their world and are wise enough to take things as they are. They find their lives surrounded by innumerable enemies, and have learned that they must be prepared to defend themselves against the onslaught of the foe. There never is a debate in an ant hill or a beehive on earth as

to the necessity of maintaining the military ants and bees and the best in the fight they get their full share up. Human Socialists are fighting against the waste of dreadnoughts, twelve thousand of the rest of the concomitant establishment. These have pointed out over and over again the grace to humanity and the world away with. But why not let the bee for a lesson in the art to take things as they are, wasting time talking about establishments being unnecessary to the creating of civilization. The annual yield from the plantation of 2000 tons, valued at \$100,000.

of fully matured cultivated coffee from 1000 to 2000 pounds—depends on the soil and climatic conditions of the locality—which is worth from \$125 to about

acres yet available for that purpose.

the last three years has been

fortress and send every man and marine, too, to the new

to do useful work?

Now what does the human socialism? He is not a wise man for here in California, where

spring abides and summer

abounds, the little fool goes to

riches that he knows the land

for his crop; which, after de-

expenses incidental to bringing

a yielding age, and to harvest-

erwise preparing the beans for

leaves a very substantial profit,

also fairly certain, and it has

that there is not a single plan-

islands old enough to yield but

virility was well developed

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[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

## Coffee Raising in Hawaii. By Charles Alma Byers.



Coffee tree with berries at picking time.



A coffee plantation showing large shade trees.

gave us the old lady's name and explained how he called the children's eyes were so blue parts. "From the sea," she answered out o'er the vast blue deep, Caine version.

The Gavne version is to the effect that the only remark Caine ever made about the lady in question was to ask her if she was, as he had heard she was, a great age. "How old are you?" she snapped. "I'm busy."

One is conscious of a sneaking desire for Caine over that. The blue eyes were so much more appropriate anyway—and it is by being Caineish that Hall has made his mark.

I don't like him myself, but he is as one of our mightiest men. Perhaps Miss Gavne might like him if she understood him better. Indignantly refuses to try.

And I am in danger of loving him without trying. She is such a womanly woman.

• • •

Crowds.

WHAT is there about a man who looks so hopelessly frowsy? Picnics may be pleasant, but they are unbecoming. Sycamore Grove is the scene of one of these picnics of locally patriotic persons. Wonder its beauty has not long faded in despair.

An individual Iowan, an Indian, and by experts to be superior to the Old Government Java. All can look smart, well-groomed, polished. But take a bunch of them and look dull, frowsy, lumpy, despondent. Individually they are probably all right. Collectively there does not seem to be much intelligence among them. One of the dreamy depths of Sycamore the eye encounters a few semi-hippopotami floundering round in imbecility.

One understands the man who nantly refuses to be one of the crowds. Crowds have an uncomfortable way of emphasizing our least beautiful points.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the money spent for the construction of a new treasury at the Los Angeles Harbor

son is apt to doubt that he is in the midst of coffee trees. He will probably imagine that he is instead visiting a berry farm of some kind.

There are several methods of coffee cultivation in vogue on the islands, these depending upon the district in which the land is located. Coffee trees thrive and yield better where shade is provided, and if the area to be set with coffee plants happens to be covered with a forest of natural trees a number of the larger specimens are permitted to stand. If the land is not covered with such a forest so that it can be thinned to leave a distribution of shade trees, it is considered advisable to set out trees for shade at the same time the coffee plants are set out.

The coffee seed is sown in beds, and when the plants are about a year old they are transplanted to the field. The plants are set in rows, usually eight feet apart each way. Rich soil, however, will permit some what closer planting, while shallow, rocky

soils will sometimes be set in still wider rows.

Sometimes the ground is not plowed before the planting, and in such cases ferns and other low vegetation are permitted to remain to protect the plants until at least two years old. Occasionally, in fact, such fields are never cultivated, but are permitted to become a veritable jungle. The product of such plantations is commonly referred to as "wild coffee," and although the yield is usually only 700 or 800 pounds per acre, the profit is considerable and certain.

When the land is cleared and plowed before the planting, on the cultivated plantations, sweet potatoes or other small vegetables are usually farmed between the coffee plants during the first three years. The yield is not only much larger where the fields are cultivated and partly shaded by trees, but the coffee is of superior quality.

On such plantations the coffee trees are topped at a height of about six feet, which causes them to branch more profusely, but

in the uncultivated fields the trees are permitted to grow without such attention.

Coffee trees begin to produce a few berries when three years old, but do not bear a full crop until five years of age.

Harvesting the crop consists in picking the ripe, cherry-like berry, after which it is run through a pulping machine, which removes the outer soft portion. The seeds are encased in a thin, hard shell, known as the parchment. After being pulped, the seeds, or coffee beans, are placed in watertight trays to ferment, and then are washed and dried. The parchment is now removed, after which the green coffee is sorted, polished and graded, all by machinery. It is then sacked and is ready for the market. The total cost of cultivation, harvesting and preparing for the market is very little.

Coffee raising was first introduced in Hawaii from Rio de Janeiro in 1825, and shortly afterward plants were also received from the Philippine Islands. The industry suffered a severe blight in 1855 and 1856, but since then it has gradually progressed.

## An Official Food Taster.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Some dainty housewives may sneer, but tasting the food from the fingers is essential to the best results in cookery. It is practiced by all the great chefs of today even as it was in the epicurean times of the Roman republic. In fact, that position of "food taster" has come into existence in Paris, and usually it is held by a woman from the belief that the feminine palate is more acute than the masculine, impaired as it often is from smoking and other forms of intemperance.

The "food taster" now employed by most of the fashionable Parisian hosteries is a student of cookery and her word is law in the kitchen. She arrives in her carriage before the foods are ready to go to the dining-room. Her finger deftly touches each of the viands and then her tongue. When the dish completely satisfies her she O. K.'s it on the bill of fare. If it needs correction she dons an apron and proceeds to give it the flavor it ought to have in order to please the most exacting palate. For this service she is paid from 100 to 200 francs and she arranges her engagements so as to enable her to taste from five to ten dinners and as many suppers a night during the season. Parties contracting for her services must sign a guarantee that their particular chef or cook will carry out her commands to the letter.

[New York Sun:] Mrs. Outlate: What time of night is it?

Outlate: Shame time I used to go home when I was courtin' you.

Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

## Ecuador and the Canal. By Frank G. Carpenter

### Undeveloped Republic WHICH WILL SOON DROP INTO OUR DOOR YARD.

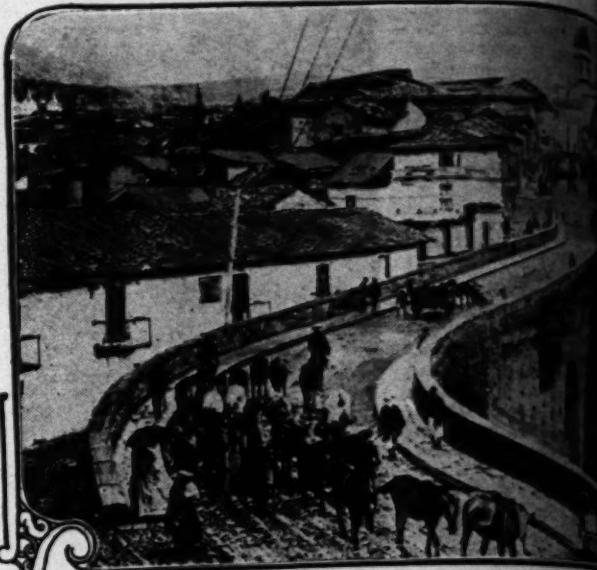
TROPICAL LOWLANDS AND GREAT PLATEAU OF THE ANDES—QUITO TO BE BROUGHT WITHIN EIGHT DAYS OF BOSTON—A TOURIST RESORT OF THE FUTURE—TWO MILES ABOVE THE SEA AND A CLIMATE LIKE INDIAN SUMMER—BY AUTOMOBILE TO A SMOKING CRATER—ECUADORIAN TRADE, WHAT THE EXPORTS AMOUNT TO—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REVOLUTION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

G UAYAQUIL (Ecuador).—The Guayas River is to South America what the Columbia and the Yukon are to our continent. It is the biggest stream which flows into the Pacific; and in the rainy season it turns the lowlands from here to the Andes into a great swamp or lake. Where the ships come in from the ocean the river is sixty miles wide, and as you sail up to Guayaquil you seem to be passing through a great inland sea. The water is as thick as pea soup and of much the same color. The Andean floods bring down patches of green, and great trees may be seen float-

good as can be found in South America. It has a half-dozen newspapers, several high-priced hotels and it does an export and import business amounting to \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year. It is, in fact, the New York of Ecuador, and if it could be made as healthy as Panama it might be a great resort for tourists and trade.

But before I go further, let me tell you something of this South American republic, which is to be brought to our doors by the Panama Canal. Heretofore the steamships from our Atlantic Coast have had to go more than 10,000 miles around by the Strait of Magellan to reach it. When the canal is open New York will be nearer by ship to this port than it is now to Great Britain. Boston will be only a little over a week from any part of Ecuador, and our gulf ports will be still nearer. As it is now, Guayaquil is less than 800 miles from Balboa, and the railroad that is building—from the Bay of Caraquez to Quito will bring the capital of Ecuador to within three days of Panama. The contract for that road has been let to a French company. The trains were in operation last year over about forty



One of the main highways of Quito.



Cacao.



Cathedral at Quito.



Ivory nuts, they grow in bunches as big as men's heads. Below is one nut.

ing out to the sea. In coming in you pass the Island of Puna, where Pizarro first landed; and about sixty miles farther up you find yourself in front of this port.

The river is now a mile wide and twenty-six feet in depth; and it gives a good and safe harbor for steamers. Just now it has but little shipping on account of the plague, but there are hundreds of dugouts, canoes, rafts and cargo boats in which the Indians bring their wares from the interior to sell. The ocean vessels anchor far out in the stream, and are unloaded by lighters. The only wharves of the city are those for small craft. Nevertheless they extend for a mile or two up and down the west bank of the river, and are backed with great warehouses and stores which are open at the front so that you can see everything in them as you go along the street.

From the ship's deck Guayaquil is imposing. It is a town of about 100,000 people, and as the most of its houses are of only one or two stories it covers a great deal of ground. It has wide streets and buildings that at first sight seem to be of stone or of brick covered with stucco. They are really of wood, plastered over and painted, and most of them have walls of bamboo cane upon which mud has been spread and smoothed down with a trowel. The city has some public improvements. It has an electric street-car line and electric lights. It has public squares which are beautifully kept, and its hospitals are as

miles of track, and the road should be completed by the time of the opening of the great ditch at Panama.

The word Ecuador means equator, and Ecuador is a land of the equator. That hottest line on the globe passes through it and the whole of it lies in the tropics. The country is a triangle, surrounded by Colombia, Brazil and Peru. It lies on the west coast of South America in the shape of a fan whose handle is in northern Brazil and whose scalloped rim is washed by the Pacific Ocean.

Next to Colombia, Ecuador is the nearest republic to us, and still it is one of the least known. Parts of it have never been surveyed and today the estimates of its size range from the bigness of California to that of Texas. The most authentic figures now place it at 116,000 square miles, an area equal to that of Ohio, Virginia and Indiana combined.

The most of the country is taken up by the Andes. The coast line is low and a tropical vegetation extends from the ocean back to the foothills. The Andes cross the country from north to south in two great ranges, upholding between them a series of beautiful valleys, in which about nine-tenths of the natives now live. These valleys are higher above the sea than Mexico City, and they have a climate more like that of New York or Ohio than of the equator. Quito, the capital, is situated in one of the highest of these Andean valleys. It is 9500 feet above the sea, or almost two miles above the altitude of Washington

City. In that city the weather is like October, or our Indian summer, all the year round.

On the eastern side of the Andes the land slopes from this temperate zone to a tropical wilderness. It reaches the tributaries of the Amazon, and some of the streams of Ecuador flow into that mighty river. Indeed, it is said that Quito is only four days by mule from streams that flow into the Amazon system. The government is now building a railroad from the plateau to one of the Amazon tributaries, and this road will open up a rich mining region with lands suited for sugar cane, cacao and coffee.

Ecuador has some of the greatest volcanoes on earth. The great series of valleys of which I have written is walled by twenty-one peaks, ranging in height from three to four miles, and there are seventeen other peaks which are more than two miles in height. When I last visited Guayaquil the air was filled with ashes that came from one of Ecuador's ten active volcanoes. For this reason the houses have to be small. They are built to withstand the earthquakes, the wooden timbers being so joined that they can sway with the trembling of the earth and not break.

One of the great tourist routes of the future will, I believe, be to Quito. The ships will come via Panama to the Bay of Caraquez, and the tourists will go over the French railroad, a distance of 186 miles up to the capital, or they will come to Guaya-

quil and take the American road from here over the Andes. The Quito road is now in operation.

It is \$17.50 each way, and it takes two days for the journey.

Guayaquil early in the morning at 6 o'clock are moving from Duran, through

blizzard and the glories of an

tropical thunderstorm until you

apologize over the tameness of

the earthquake.

altitude of Norton's "women folks"

the after-dinner day dream—his

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Huigra, and from there go

at last you reach Urcu

indulgence.

head of lounging idly about after

Tom was a commuter who took

train in the morning and did not

until the 6:45—"Popay" would

an hour or so to the study of civic

Ecuadorian capital.

I am told that Quito is

when the canal is completed. It will become a tourist resort for both summer and winter. It is one of the healthiest places on earth, and if J. G. White & Company make a healthy gate to it, it will have visitors and excursions from all over the world. The city has now 100,000 inhabitants. It has several hotels. It has electric lights and telephones, and a talk of putting in a street-car line by electricity generated from the power of the volcano behind it.

There are a dozen other volcanoes in the plateau, of which rises about two miles above the plateau. I am told that you can automobile in Quito and ride to the top of the volcano behind it.

There are fine government buildings and churches and convents. It has a cathedral and a theater subsidized by the government with troupes that go up and down the coast. One of the features of the theater is the boxes in mourning. These have shutters that can be closed over them in such a way that the audience without themselves can see out over the slats. When in deep mourning it is necessary for the afflicted to use the slats later on the whole shutters are opened.

Quito has many interesting features. It is one of the historic cities of the new world. It was founded about hundred years before the Bostonians to outline the first streets of the city.

The Indians had a capital there when Pizarro came; and Atahualpa, the last emperor whose roof was plated with gold. The city then contained vast

which were buried by the Indians so that they might not fall into the hands of the Spaniards. The city of Quito has a considerable Indian population, most of its people are whites.

People come in from miles around to buy in the market. The crowds in the market are of

betterment.

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Philip Sennegram, the former head of

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[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]



Always of Quito.

It is completed. It is now a tourist resort for both health and pleasure. It is one of the healthiest cities in the world, and K. J. G. White & Company have a healthy gate to it, it will be open to all visitors and excursions from the city.

The city has now 100,000 inhabitants. It has several hotels. It has a telephone system and a street-car line which is run by electricity generated from the power of water.

Quito sits on the slope of a volcano,

and there are other volcanoes in

the neighborhood, one of which rises about two miles

above the city.

I am told that you can

travel in Quito and ride to the

volcano behind it.

There are government buildings and

churches and convents. It has

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was buried in the city where his roof was plated

with gold and silver.

The city then contained vast

temples and palaces which were buried by the In-

cans so that they might not fall into

the hands of the Spaniards. The city of

Quito has a very considerable Indian population.

Most of its people are white,

but there are some negroes.

Most of the people are of

mixed blood.

The crowds in the market are of

a dozen different tribes and of many picturesquely costumed. The most of them are very religious, and they go from church to church saying their prayers. Only a few of them can read and write, but they are superstitious and are largely controlled by the priests.

Until recently Ecuador was altogether Catholic, and until about eighteen years ago its constitution prohibited any other worship. Since then laws have been passed giving full religious liberty, and the Protestants have sent in missionaries and tons of Bibles have been carried over the mountains and scattered throughout the land. The principal religion is still Catholic, and it will probably always be so, although the introduction of the purer and better Catholicism of North America will change the church from what it now is.

The people of Ecuador are now in the throes of a revolution. The outs are trying to depose the ins, and the President, Gen. Leonidas Plaza, may or may not be deposed. When I was here last the President at the head of the administration was Don Alfaro, who afterward came back from Panama and lost his life in trying to recapture the office. Alfaro was a born revolutionist, and he had many narrow escapes. At one time he was captured by the rival party while on one of the little Ecuadorian men-of-war, and escaped by swimming to the shore on a barrel. At another time he lived for weeks in the wilds of Ecuador and Colombia, being hunted by the state troops.

The President gets a salary of \$12,000 a year. He rules his country through a Cabinet, which, with seven other ministers, forms a council of state. There is a Congress elected by the people. The President has the power of veto, but Congress can pass laws over his veto. Just now one of the chief public questions is the improvement of the ports, and another is the building of railroads. Both of these involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money and the holding of influence and power. It may be that this is one of the causes of the revolution.

The opening of the canal and the cleaning-up of Guayaquil will greatly increase the trade of this country, and it ought to materially improve its business with the United States. The foreign commerce already amounts to \$22,000,000 or \$23,000,000 a year; and, at present, Great Britain leads all countries in sales. In 1909 the imports from that country amounted to more than \$3,000,000, being something like \$800,000 more than those of the United States. In 1910 they were more than \$200,000 more than ours, and that notwithstanding the American imports were more than double those of Great Britain.

About all of the British goods came by way of the Strait of Magellan, and this has been so of most of the goods from Europe, which constitute by far the greater part of the trade. With the opening of the canal we shall have much the shorter haul, and the trade should come to us.

As it is now, Ecuador is getting most of its cotton goods from the United Kingdom. More than three-fifths of its woolen goods come from there and of its shoe leather about one-third comes from Germany and a little more from the United States. In boots and shoes the United States leads and it does also in lard and wheat flour, as well as in coal, although considerable is imported from Australia. As to machinery it is now coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The exports of Ecuador amounted last year to a little less than \$14,000,000 and about \$10,000,000 worth of them went to France, Germany and the United States. The principal commodity was cacao and ivory nuts, the former selling for over \$10,000,000 and the latter for something like \$2,000,000. In addition there was rubber to the amount of \$1,000,000. The cacao and ivory nuts come almost altogether from the tropical lowlands along the Pacific and the chief port for them is Guayaquil. A great part of the land about here is given up to cacao; and I am told that there are few plantations which do not net as much as 12 per cent. per annum, and that some are bringing four or five times that amount.

The cacao bean is that from which chocolate is made. The fruit grows on a tree, which is much like an immense lilac bush. It is ragged and gnarly, and the fruit, which is shaped like a squash, grows on the stem or close to the branches. When ripe it is of a lemon color and the seeds within are of a reddish brown. The seeds are the beans of commerce. They are about as big as a Lima bean and of much the same shape. There are from twenty-eight to thirty of them in each fruit. They are washed out of the pulp that surrounds them, and then dried and packed up for shipment to all parts of the world.

The ivory nuts that form the second great export come from a low palm tree, known as the tagua. The fruit of this tree consists of burs, which look for all the world like chestnut burs except they are as big as your head or bigger. Each bur contains from sixty to ninety of these vegetable ivory nuts, as big as the fist of a two-year-old baby. The nuts are as hard as iron when ripe, but when green they are filled with a soft jelly-like substance which tastes like cocoanut milk.

The ivory palms grow wild in the forest, and the natives travel through woods gathering the nuts which they bring down to Guayaquil. Of late years the business has greatly increased, and there are now organized bands of tagueros or ivory-nut gatherers, who camp out in the forest and bring boatloads of this crop down to Guayaquil. I am told that the United States annually buys 20,000,000 pounds of these nuts and turns them into buttons, paper knives and the many other things which are made from vegetable ivory. We have twenty-three vegetable-ivory factories, and more than \$4,000,000 is invested in the business. The chief centers of manufacture are Rochester and Brooklyn, in New York, Newark in New Jersey, and Springfield, Mass. The greater part of the buttons we use are made of the fruit of these palms, so that it may be truly said that this little land of Ecuador upholds Uncle Sam's pants-loons.

[Copyright, 1914, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

## After-Dinner Day Dream. By May C. Ringwalt

### WINTER FRANCES.

Tom Norton had given up smoking after the twins were born and a new baby carriage had to be bought, but had never been a time since that he could afford to begin

If you have a lively imagination—if a match—an after-dinner day dream tired nerves in almost nothing—has the same bright glow as it as the glow at the end

of Tom Norton's after-dinner day dream, going back east to Oshkosh.

"I'll never want to live there again," he said. "It would begin from the depths of gloom as he got out the daydream which next his heart and at once

he knew he must have.

As for Frances, the youngest offspring,

she simply ignored the whole matter, with

that indifference, not to say glumness, that was characteristic.

Rosie and Posie, the twins, who looked

so alike that you could never had told one

from the other if the other had not had a

small mole on her chin, declared dad's day

dream "the funniest ever" and giggled over

it as they giggled over everything in life

from a flying machine down to Judie's new puppy.

As for Frances, the youngest offspring,

she simply ignored the whole matter, with

that indifference, not to say glumness, that was characteristic.

Unquestionably Frances was the queer

duck of the family.

"The sort of girl," Tom would sigh to himself, "that somehow you can't figure out."

A tall, awkward young person, with lusterless pale brown hair, near-sighted eyes

that necessitated conspicuously ugly spectacles since she hadn't the right kind of a

nose for a pince-nez; and a reinforced con-

crete rigidity of chin.

The chin asserted itself shortly after

Frances's graduation from High School,

when the young lady who possessed it took

away the breath of all family traditions by

announcing her determination to become a

stenographer.

I want to be independent—to have

money of my own to spend as I please,"

she glumly answered the scandalized An-

gelina. "I'm not intellectual like Soph,

and even if I could get a certificate would make

a dead failure at school teaching. I haven't

Rosie's talent for playing ragtime or Posie's

genius for painting posters. But I can

learn to thump a machine and make little

dots and curved lines as well as anybody.

And I want to be independent," she reiterated;

"to have money of my own to spend as I please."

Why Frances should so lust after filthy lucre remained a family mystery even after

she had finished her training and been

working several months for a wage.

betterment or some of the great humanitarian questions of the day!"

Angelina, the beauty of the six sisters, who had social aspirations, was heartily ashamed of it, particularly when Norton had the bad taste to indulge in his hobby before company.

Rosie and Posie, the twins, who looked so alike that you could never had told one from the other if the other had not had a small mole on her chin, declared dad's day dream "the funniest ever" and giggled over it as they giggled over everything in life from a flying machine down to Judie's new puppy.

As for Frances, the youngest offspring, she simply ignored the whole matter, with that indifference, not to say glumness, that was characteristic.

Unquestionably Frances was the queer

duck of the family.

"The sort of girl," Tom would sigh to himself, "that somehow you can't figure out."

A tall, awkward young person, with lusterless pale brown hair, near-sighted eyes that necessitated conspicuously ugly spectacles since she hadn't the right kind of a nose for a pince-nez; and a reinforced concrete rigidity of chin.

The chin asserted itself shortly after

Frances's graduation from High School,

when the young lady who possessed it took

away the breath of all family traditions by

announcing her determination to become a

stenographer.

"I want to be independent—to have

money of my own to spend as I please,"

she glumly answered the scandalized An-

gelina. "I'm not intellectual like Soph,

and even if I could get a certificate would make

a dead failure at school teaching. I haven't

Rosie's talent for playing ragtime or Posie's

genius for painting posters. But I can

learn to thump a machine and make little

dots and curved lines as well as anybody.

And I want to be independent," she reiterated;

"to have money of my own to spend as I please."

Why Frances should so lust after filthy

lucre remained a family mystery even after

she had finished her training and been

working several months for a wage.

Indifferent to dress, she continued to wear plain as pipestem clothes, seldom went to theater or concert, walked to and from the station to save car fare, and ate a cold lunch carried from home.

"Fran always was a tight wad," sniffed Angelina as she tried on a new pink silk dressing sacque trimmed in real Val.

"A tight wad or a deep wad?" giggled Rosie. "I saw her poring over a bank book the other day, and have

City Hall

# Colonel Van Luven's Nephew.

By Kenneth Carlyle Beatson.

**THE SAFE BREAKERS.**

**T**HE young man who had been half-sitting, half-leaning on the reading table in the library of Col. William Van Luven's home on West Adams street leaned suddenly forward in a listening attitude and grew tense. There was no mistaking the sound that had just come to his ears from the front of the house. Someone had stealthily opened the front door.

He maintained the listening attitude a scant second, then sprang lightly, noiselessly across the room to the electric switch, which was close to the curtain-hung entrance to the room. With a quick snap he turned off the light. Then he drew back into the entrance, concealed himself in the curtains, and waited.

"Anybody that makes that little noise opening a door hasn't got a clean conscience," he thought. "Whoever that is, his business is shady. I—"

He heard footsteps in the hall. They were muffled almost to silence by the heavy carpeting. A moment later he felt the curtains move as someone passed through them. Listening intently, he could hear the intruder's uneven, strained breathing. He smiled to himself.

"Scared to death," he guessed. "Some dip trying his hand for the first time at housebreaking. Well, that makes it all the easier for yours truly."

He reached out his left hand and felt along the wall for the switch. He had found it, and was about to give it a twist, when a small circle of light suddenly appeared on the wall opposite and went flitting about. He hesitated, reached into his coat pocket and took out a little automatic revolver. Then he snapped on the light.

There came a quick, sharp gasp from the center of the room.

"Put up your hands!" he demanded. "Quick! I've got you cover—"

He stopped. His eyes had grown accustomed to the light, and he could now see the intruder quite plainly. It was a young woman, scarcely out of her teens!

He stood a moment studying her, surprise rendering him speechless. She had on a heavy brown motoring coat, and she was hatless. She stood composedly leaning against the reading table, coolly returning his gaze. Only by the chalk-white knuckles of the hand which gripped the small "dark" lantern before her, could one have told that she felt any emotion.

Presently she spoke.

"Well," she said, and her voice carried a note of calm defiance, "there's a telephone on the wall. Why don't you summon the police?"

"The—police?" repeated the young man. "Why—say, what do you think—?"

She waited for him to finish, but he was evidently too busy with his thoughts to do so.

"Why don't you?" she said. "You've caught a thief in your uncle's house. There should be no doubt in your mind as to what your uncle would do in your place. And, for that matter, I think I'd a good deal prefer to be in the hands of the police than in the hands of a Van Luven."

He darted her a quick, penetrating glance. The surprise he had felt on discovering the intruder to be a woman began to leave him. He commenced to study her, to judge her. She was sincere, there was no doubting that. The flash in her eyes when she spoke the name Van Luven was real, the contempt in her voice genuine. Still, she had just—

"So you know who I am?" he asked, stepping out from the curtains.

"Yes, I know you are Charley Van Luven, who is supposed to be taking care of his uncle's home while the colonel is visiting in Europe. From what people say of you, you can't spare enough time from your dances, theaters, banquets and joy rides to do much caretaking. That's why I thought I'd find the house empty tonight. I must have been awfully unlucky to find you home."

She had a frank, girlish way of expressing herself, and made no attempt to conceal the feelings she had about him and the rest of his family.

He smiled suddenly, and his smile was of that disarming nature that is usually seen on the face of a good-natured, generous man.

"Whew!" he whistled. "You do love the Van Luven family, don't you?" Then he grew serious. "Look here, you're not a regular thief. I don't need more than half a glance at you to tell me that. You look a whole lot more like a school girl. Whatever you came into this house for, it wasn't to steal money, or plate, or anything of the sort. There's something deeper about this. Why don't you come out and be on the level with me, and tell me all about it? Maybe I could help you out."

The girl laughed scornfully.

"I'd be likely to—and you a nephew of Col. Van Luven! You'd better take my advice and telephone the police. I warn you that I'll try to escape at the slightest opportunity."

The young man became suddenly conscious of the fact that he still held the automatic revolver in his hands. He blushed, and dropped it quickly into his coat pocket.

"You don't need to escape," he said. "You're welcome to go out any time you wish to. But if you'll wait and tell me what your trouble is, there would probably be some way that I could help you."

The girl's eyes opened. She was a little bewildered. When she spoke again, that contemptuous note was missing.

"You mean—I can go home if I wish? That you're not going to have me arrested, even after I have—broken into your uncle's house?"

"Yes. You can go this minute if you want to. But it'd be a lot wiser if you would stop and tell me what you wanted in this house so bad."

The girl gazed at him a moment, then dropped into one of the library chairs. She looked much like a subdued child. The young man drew up another chair and seated himself.

"I don't know whether I can make you understand quite all of it or not," she began hesitantly. "My father is Thomas Wilhoit, the lawyer. Maybe you heard of the Hartley case, about a year and a half ago. It was a libel case, and father defended them. Your uncle—Col. Van Luven—was District Attorney then. Father won the case, and the Hartley's went free. Your uncle was terribly angry, and swore father had bribed the jurors, and—oh, lots of things like that. I'm afraid I'm not making you understand."

"Go on," urged the other. "I remember the Hartley case. I remember how sore my uncle was over losing it, too."

"Father didn't mind the things your uncle said at first, but about two months ago something began to worry him terribly. He grew thin and haggard, and I couldn't think what was the matter. He's usually so jolly and light-spirited. One day I was dusting some things in a closet between the dining-room and library, and I found out what was worrying him. I heard father and his partner, Mr. Boggs, talking. I didn't pay any attention to them until I heard them mention the Hartley case, and then I leaned against the wall and—well, I listened until they were through. It seemed your uncle had gotten hold of some papers that would prove that father bribed a juror in the Hartley case. Of course, father never really did, but these papers would prove it, anyway."

"What was in those papers?"

"The confession of one of the jurors in the Hartley case that he'd been bribed by father. It was sworn to by a notary public. One of the jurors had written it on his deathbed, so your uncle claimed. Of course, that wasn't so, not unless your uncle paid him to write it. But it would be enough to kill father off in the election this fall. You know he's nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative to Congress."

"And you were here to try and steal these papers?"

She nodded.

"Our maid is engaged to be married to your uncle's butler, and I found out through her that your uncle always keeps his important papers in a safe in his library. It seems he once lost a case by having some papers stolen out of a safety vault, and he will never leave his papers in one since. But you probably know these things about your uncle."

"Why didn't my uncle make these papers public before he went to Europe?"

"He's waiting until a month before the election. Then father will not have time to

prove the charge false. Oh, wouldn't it be terrible if he made them public then!"

The young man dropped his hand over his eyes a moment in thought.

"Maybe she's a fake," he mused, "but she's a good one, if she is. Old Wilhoit's probably guilty, but rats! bribing a jury's not much. If none of our Congressmen ever did worse than that we'd sure be lucky. And this girl sure thinks he's on the square. I'll take a chance. "How," he asked, "did you get through the door?"

The girl laughed scornfully.

"Our maid got an impression on a piece of wax of the key your butler carries, and I had a key made from it."

"And how did you figure to get into this safe? People don't go off to Europe and leave their safes wide open."

The fumbled in the pocket of her heavy coat and took out a worn leather case. No need to tell him what it was. He leaned forward, his eyes glistening.

"Where did you get that?"

"I had the chauffeur get it for me. I told him I wanted it for our curio-room. He said he bought it in a pawnshop. I don't know how to use it, but thought I could work the safe open with all these tools some way."

The man smiled at her. "You'd be likely to get it open!" he exclaimed.

He opened the burglar's kit and took out one or two of the tools. His face had lighted with excitement, and his fingers went lightly, caressingly over the instruments.

"I learned how to use these little toys at college," he explained. "I was appointed as one of a committee of three, delegated to open the president's office safe and deposit in it a live skunk that one of the boys had captured. It took us three months to learn how, but we finally did the trick. If I haven't forgotten how, we'll have those papers for you in no time."

The girl stared.

"But—you aren't going to steal those papers! You—the colonel's nephew!"

"No?" grinned the other. "He had taken on a snappy, brisk manner. "Just watch me. I'll have those papers for you in less than fifteen minutes. You see, Miss Wilhoit, I want to show you that I am less deserving of your anger and contempt than Col. Van Luven."

He stepped briskly across to the safe, a small, sturdy one that was embedded in the wall.

His nimble, practiced fingers worked mechanically with the tools. There came first a grinding sound, then a light tapping. Then there was silence.

The girl saw him reach into his pocket and take out a small vial. She started to speak, and then thought better of it. A moment later he rose to his feet and swung about on her.

"Help me pile things on it," he said, speaking jerkily. He gripped the reading-table cover and threw it over the front of the safe. Then he commenced to heap up books, pillows and everything in sight against the front of the safe. Miss Wilhoit helped him, although surprised at herself for doing so.

"Now," he snapped, "go into the dining-room and wait for me."

She did as she was told. Almost immediately he joined her. There was a short silence. Then came a dull explosion; much as the sound of distant blasting. A few dishes on the buffet rattled.

"Come on," he cried, gripping her arm so tightly that it hurt. "Let's go back."

The library presented a disheveled sight. Torn, broken books were scattered everywhere. Chairs were overturned. The glass in the bookcase and windows was shattered to bits. By the wall, where the safe stood, was a heap of debris that could not be classified.

The young man who had caused all this wreckage stooped over the debris and began to dig with his hands.

"Here," he said presently, "come and get what you want."

Going to his side, she found that he had uncovered the safe. Its door swung out on one hinge, bent and broken. The inside of the safe, though, was intact. The young man had good reason to be proud of his work.

"You've plenty of time," he said. "All the servants are out tonight. Go through the inside of the safe until you find what

you want."

She stopped and

one paper after another.

man saw her do this,

in satisfaction.

It was

of the half dozen gaily-colored val-

entines

A glad little cry com-

"I've got it!" she cried.

"All right," said the

other go, then.

That she

some of the neighbors.

He led the way quickly

She gripped the paper

afraid they would

sorrow would be the eventful day when

and buy valentines for his friends?

He waited at the door

All the excitement he had

opening of the safe and

From his manner, he might

ding good-by to any

Miss Wilhoit paused and

his face.

She gripped the paper

as she suddenly realized it

her. She held out her hand

casually.

"I said some things

feel better for not having

him, her voice very low

able to thank you enough

for—"

"There are lights in the

street," he interrupted

might have awakened them

go, Miss Wilhoit."

A sturdy little figure pushed against

the door and it swung back to let him

Mr. Davis, the druggist, who was a

friend of Bobbie's, cried:

"Good night, and—

sand times over!"

She released his hand and

He watched her all

wonders go down the steps and

and disappear in the distance.

"Maybe I've been a fool—but—I've had one done on me."

When Miss Wilhoit came

fast the next morning

father already seated at

the morning paper. He

through his tortoise-shells

"Marie," he said, "Col. Van

was entered by a burglar

in his library blown open

from it. And to think

with only the maid in the

this morning! I think I

happening in this neighbor

chauffeur move in and

upstairs. I don't like it

him here alone. Suppose

house!"

He handed her the

trembled a little as she

&lt;p

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

ephew.

## The "Little Minister's" Valentine.

By Ethel Field Foster.

you want."

She stooped and combed one paper after another, her head aside a heavy sack of one man saw her do this, and noted in satisfaction. It was quite evident that the various good and bad she wanted nothing but the papers he had given her.

A glad little cry escaped her. "I've got it!" she cried,sys-

"All right," said the other, "you can go, then. That shot might have been a whole dime and told him to be some of the neighbors."

He led the way quickly to the door, where he would be the eventful day when

she gripped the papers in her hand and they would fly away.

He waited at the door for his mother to open the safe and deposit the money he loved most and therefore giving good-by to any ordinary day.

Miss Wilhoit paused and looked at his face. Her eyes burned and she suddenly realized all he had done.

She held out her hand, and he stood looking thoughtfully out

the window. Suddenly, catching sight of his mother across the way, his little face lit up with happiness: "Auntie, of course I want one for you, too."

He never had hundred him up in his arms and cap and had let him go all by

in the drug store on the corner, to go, Miss Wilhoit."

"And you? Will anyone else?"

"Oh, don't worry a minute about me, are you after valentines, too?"

Now, we'd better say good night,

She glanced up again into his eyes and said for muver an' one for daddy fated, and then gripped his hand.

"Good night, and—oh, thank you, an' a boof'ul one for 'Lizbeth, my sweet."

She released his hand and turned to himself, but outwardly very

He watched her slim, well-made body go down the steps, and disappear in the darkness.

"Maybe I've been a fool," he said, "but—I've had one dose of a punishment."

He released his hand and turned to himself, but outwardly very

He watched her slim, well-made body go down the steps, and disappear in the darkness.

"Maybe I've been a fool," he said, "but—I've had one dose of a punishment."

When Miss Wilhoit came down at last, in the library with his father already seated at the table, he had spread them out on the floor full on

"Marie," he said, "Col. Van Luven, and made the gold and silver

was entered by a burglar last night, the cards shine—oh, so beautiful!

in his library blown open, and were all so pretty, how could he tell from it. And to think that I like 'Lizbeth would like best, or muver,

with only the maid in the house!"

He handed her the paper, trembled a little as she took it, and looking, "Praps" after break-

she read through the account of the robbery. The burglar, it said, had gaged young Charlie Van Luven, and then taken him to the

one in the house, and then taken him to the

about blowing up the safe. But he had been found in his room by the butler, who had locked him up, he said, to stuff," he said to himself, and night. Five thousand dollars were in the safe, he was about to run from

The officers had but one clue to find mother, when a sudden slight on the inside, the

not even lightly mutilated. To edge but one criminal alive was

doing such a clever job. This was all I forgot Mr. Jack!" he exclaimed.

Smiling assent, Marie called "Good-by" to the girls, and hurried homeward.

That evening at dinner, when all the plates had been filled, and daddy settled

## THAT BOBBIE DID.

I know he'd like that for a valentine better'n any undressed baby on a card he ever see'd—so I'll send him that, an' it'll make him glad an' auntie'll be so surprised when she finds out, 'cause I'll keep it a secret, all to my own self, an' won't even tell muver, when her puts me to bed. My, won't they be glad?"

Bobbie hastened with all speed to auntie's room. She was not there—he could hear her talking to mother in the sewing-room, where mother was busy making him a new linen suit.

Bobbie knew just where the big book was, on the bottom shelf of auntie's table, and very cautiously he lifted it down and turned to the place where he found the coveted picture. Gleefully he pulled it out, and carefully replaced the book.

Standing with the picture in his hand he looked about for an envelope. There, right on Auntie's desk, lay one the right size. Quickly, he slipped in the picture, licked the flap, and pressed it down hard.

Just as he had finished, Aunt Marie came hurriedly into the room, dressed for the street, pulling on her gloves. She hardly noticed curly-headed Bobbie, till he cried; "Auntie, Auntie, will you dress my valentine to Mister Jack?"

"Oh, honey boy, I'm in a great hurry. I haven't time."

"Oh please, Auntie, tomorrow is the day, and it's got to get mailed!"

Aunt Marie looked at the small boy, frowned, hesitated, then pulled off her glove, saying:

"All right, Bobbie, give it to me quickly then, for I must hurry."

As she finished writing the address and blotted it, she said:

"Let me see your valentine, kiddie."

"But I can't, Auntie, it's all licked."

Aunt Marie laughed, as she kissed him and went away hurriedly.

Marie Marshall walked rapidly, with a sure springy step that meant health and a glad heart. Her cheeks were flushed rosy and her eyes sparkled—blue eyes, like Bobbie's, and the yellow curls that blew about her face were much like Bobbie's also. She was not unusually tall, but her slenderness and the fashionable straight lines of her tailored suit, together with the long upstanding feather on her jaunty hat, made her appear taller than she was.

Not a few turned to look at her as she passed gaily on her way. Gaily? Why shouldn't she walk gaily, when the weather was gloriously crisp and fair, when she was so wonderfully well and strong, and best of all—a little smile hovered on her lips—when she was going to meet Mr. Jack Halliday—"The Little Minister"—the new pastor of their church, who had chosen her out for his especial attentions? All the girls were crazy about him. All the mothers aspired for the honor of becoming his mother-in-law.

Slowly it began to dawn upon her that Mr. Halliday was seriously interested in her. Last night he had asked for her photograph. She did not have any, but—well, she would have some taken. Today she had agreed to meet him at the Settlement House to arrange for a little entertainment to be given for the children of the poor.

Arriving at the Settlement House, Miss Marshall was greeted warmly by a group of young women who begged for her assistance with the music, and the arrangement of the programme. The young minister squeezed her hand and smiled as he looked deep into her eyes. Marie, blushing, drew her hand away and joined the girls.

When the meeting was over, and Marie Marshall was about to leave the hall, Jack Halliday bent over her to whisper: "Miss Marie, I should like to take you home, but I have a call I must make on a sick child.

Will you go for a ride with me tomorrow at 2?"

Smiling assent, Marie called "Good-by" to the girls, and hurried homeward.

That evening at dinner, when all the plates had been filled, and daddy settled

down to enjoy his roast beef, he turned to Bobbie, saying: "Well, kiddo, did you get your valentines?"

Bobbie swallowed his bite of meat whole, and answered eagerly: "Oh, yes, daddy, I bought 'em, but I didn't have enough money to—suddenly he remembered his secret, and gulping manfully, he finished his sentence—"to buy very many."

"Well, you don't need many. What kind did you buy?"

"Oh, daddy, you mustn't ask. Wait till tomorrow an' maybe you'll see—cause maybe you'll get one."

Daddy laughed and changed the subject. Bobbie ate his dinner thoughtfully. "My, I'm glad I remembered in time," he whispered to himself.

While mother undressed him for bed, Bobbie kept thinking of his secret. He had never had a secret from mother before, and somehow he felt as though he just must tell her.

Mother noticed that her small boy was unusually quiet, but she thought: "He was so excited over the valentines. I guess he is all tired out."

As she tucked him into bed and turned out the lights, Bobbie murmured: "Muver, I sent Mr. Jack, Aun—." He bit his lip, a valentine."

"Did you, dear? Well, that's nice. I'm sure he will be pleased. Go to sleep now, dearest. Good-night."

"Good-night, muver," said Bobbie, already half-asleep.

The following morning Mr. Jack Halliday, tall, broad-shouldered, dark-haired and dark-eyed, with a strong, manly face and a winning smile, came into his private study and sat down at his desk to look over the mail, which his elderly housekeeper had placed there.

"What's this? Marie's writing. What can it be?" Eagerly he tore open the envelope and drew out—the picture.

The "Little Minister" stared, open-mouthed. He scarce breathed for a moment. Finally, his face grew red and he gasped for breath as he cried:

"What in heaven's name can this mean?" He held the picture in his hand and stared at it, first in amazement, then in horror, and finally a great anger rose within him.

"Marie Marshall! The girl I had picked out as the sweetest, most innocent, purest and best girl I had ever met! Marie Marshall! whom I planned to ask today to be my wife—to share my mission of rescuing souls! Marie Marshall! Oh, God! it can't be true."

He buried his face in his arms on the desk and sat thus for some time. After a time he groaned aloud: "Oh, I love her. I love her."

He picked up the picture again. "I love her, but how could that woman be a minister's wife?"

He got to his feet and paced the floor, back and forth, back and forth, as he always did, when worried or deep in thought.

Abruptly he paused, and a look of hope came into his eyes. "Could it be a joke?" Then he remembered. "No, it is her own handwriting on the envelope." Could she have sent it to ward off his proposal? Was it her way of telling him she did not care for him?

Again he felt a burning anger within him. "The little hypocrite! Interested in church work, singing in the choir, doing settlement work! Bah!—and I wanted to marry her."

Again he walked the floor. For hours he paced back and forth, alternating between horror and desire.

His housekeeper knocked timidly on the door, announcing that his lunch was ready.

Mr. Halliday again looked at the picture, and closing his lips firmly, placed it in his pocket and went out to lunch.

Without a word he ate his meal, arose and left the table. The housekeeper looked after him wonderingly. "How strangely Mr. Halliday acts!" she thought to herself.

"Must be something very important on his mind."

Jack Halliday strode to the telephone and took down the receiver with a jerk, and

gave his number in a cold, sharp voice. He waited a moment, then:

"Miss Marshall? This is Mr. Halliday. Miss Marshall, will you kindly tell me what this means?—the picture which I received in this morning's mail. You don't understand? H'm! Well—very well, I will come up at once. Good-by, Miss Marshall."

He hung up the receiver with another jerk, turned angrily and strode away.

Marie Marshall turned from her telephone with a dazed, bewildered look in her eyes.

"What's wrong, Marie?" asked her sister in surprise. "Wasn't that 'The Little Minister' you were talking to?"

"Yes," said Marie, "he seemed to be very angry about something—angry with me. Something about a picture. I don't know—I can't think what it is all about."

"Well, never mind, girlie. Run along and get dressed. Probably it is nothing half so serious as you think. I'm going now to my club meeting. Bobbie is safe in the kitchen with cook—she is making him some little cakes."

With a cheery good-by Mrs. Lawrence departed, and Marie went slowly up the stairs. Her heart was heavy. Surely Mr. Jack was angry with her, but why? What had she done? She was absolutely mystified and became once more the shy, timid Marie Marshall, as of old.

Ten minutes later the front doorbell rang. Cook, with Bobbie at her heels, opened the door for Mr. Halliday—Mr. Jack, who entered soberly, without his usual smile and joke for Bridget. He did not, apparently, even see Bobbie until, having seated himself in the library, he felt that small boy tugging at his knee.

"Mr. Jack, how do you do?"

"Oh, hello, Bobbie," said Mr. Halliday, smiling at him, but not offering, as usual, to take the boy on his knee.

Clearly something was wrong. Perhaps Mr. Jack didn't get the valentine and was feeling bad about the picture auntie wouldn't give to him. Bobbie meant to find out.

"Mr. Jack, did you like your valentine?"

"Valentine, Bobbie?"

"Yes, the pictor."

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Jack, in astonishment, "did you know about the picture?"

"Oh, my, yes!" cried Bobbie. "An' isn't it a lovely pictor of auntie? She looks so happy. It was when auntie was married."

"Married!" The "Little Minister" sprang to his feet, while Bobbie was surprised and not entirely pleased to find himself sitting suddenly on the floor.

At this moment Aunt Marie came quietly through the doorway.

Mr. Halliday still stood with horror and amazement written all over him. Marie looked at him in questioning surprise, and Bobbie gazed at them both in complete astonishment.

What did it mean? Mr. Jack had gotten the picture, but clearly he wasn't pleased. Aunt Marie acted queer. They were both queer. Bobbie did not know what to make of it.

Not yet having made up his mind what to do about it, Bobbie sat still on the floor, his hands clasped around his knees, and awaited developments.

"Miss Marshall," cried Mr. Jack.

"What is it, Mr. Halliday? What is it all about? You said something about a picture. What do you mean?"

"This," said the "Little Minister" sternly, as he held out before her the picture which he had drawn from its envelope.

Marie looked, gasped, and sank down into a chair, absolute astonishment and horror in her face. "Where in the world did you get that?"

"In this," said Mr. Halliday, still sternly, as he extended to her the envelope.

Marie took it and turned it over. "My writing!" she cried, "but I never—what does it mean?"

Suddenly she looked at Bobbie, sitting on the floor. A light of understanding came into her eyes.

"Bobbie!" she exclaimed.

That small boy, delighted to be at last included in this exciting conversation, jumped to his feet and ran eagerly to Mr. Jack.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

# Correspondence With Kings and Queens

By John Elfreth Watkins.

## Ceremonial Letters.

### ANTIQUE FORMS MUST BE OBSERVED BY RULERS.

**CZAR USES NINETY-SEVEN WORDS TO DESCRIBE HIMSELF BEFORE COMMENCING A MISSIVE—KAIER'S SIGNATURE A RECORD-BREAKER—ETIQUETTE OF ROYAL MOURNING—PRESIDENT MUST WRITE A LETTER WHEN EACH ROYAL FAMILY HAS A BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE OR SUCCESSION TO THRONE.**

**P**RÉSIDENT WILSON continually maintains a voluminous correspondence with the royal personages of the world. Whenever a royal birth, a royal marriage or a royal death occurs, he is apprised of the fact through a missive signed by the reigning sovereign's own hand. All such letters demand immediate replies. Royal families, as a rule, are large, and their members make their exits and entrances from and to this mundane sphere at quite the usual rate. Moreover, they marry early and often, all of which means that the President's royal mail is sufficient to keep the average social secretary busy during the active hours of the day. Furthermore, whenever new Ambassadors or Ministers are accredited to this country, the royal epistolary activity finds a new motive.

The President's royal autograph missives are technically known as "ceremonial letters." They are survivals of antique forms prescribed by the diplomatic etiquette of long ago. Kings are as loath to abandon the quaint ceremonial formulae of expression common to their profession in the centuries past as are barristers and ecclesiastics.

The royal etiquette of correspondence obtaining in most countries demands that the monarch commence his ceremonial letters with a formal assertion of his divine right to rule. For instance, King George, when writing to President Wilson, begins thus:

"George, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., etc. To the President of the United States of America, sendeth greeting."

Then will follow the form of address:

"Our Good Friend."

The letter will close:

"Your Good Friend, George R. and I."

Throughout the letter the words "We," "Us" and "Our" will commence with capital letters.

King Albert of Belgium addresses the President in French:

"Tres cher et grand ami" (very dear and great friend,) and closes his communication:

"Votre sincere ami" (your sincere friend.)

The King of Italy, after asserting that he is King "by the grace of God and the will of the nation," writes: "The Queen and we have received with satisfaction, etc."

The Czar of Russia can boast of the record title, and this he unfailingly affixes to each ceremonial letter by way of introduction, thus:

"We, Nicholas, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Czar of Casan, Czar of Astrakhan, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Chersonese, Czar of Georgia, Lord of Ploscow and Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volynia, of Courland and Semigalle, of Bialostock, Porm, Viatka and other provinces, Lord and Grand Duke of Lower Novgorod, of Czernigo, Polotzk, Rostow, Iaroslav, Bologorsk, Oudor, Obdor and Widopsk, ruler of all the country of the north, Lord of Armenia, hereditary prince and sovereign of the princes of Circassia and other princes of the Highlands, Lord of Turkestan, etc., etc."

Having, with the aid of these ninety-seven words, made his identification reasonably secure, he sometimes imparts so much information occupying less than half the space devoted to such an introduction.

His conclusion is:

"We pray God that He will keep you and the United States of America in His holy keeping."

NICHOLAS."

The bodies of these ceremonial letters are never written with the royal hand, although the monarch's signature is always personally affixed. The Kaiser's signature is by

far the record-breaker in the State Department files, both for size and flourish. Queen Wilhelmina is one of the few monarchs whose autograph can be distinctly read.

Skilled chirographers are employed at all European courts for the engrossing of ceremonial letters. These men are selected for the neatness and uniformity rather than the flourish of their penmanship. Letters from Latin-American Presidents are written in copper-plate penmanship, some of it so fine as to be detected from engraving only by aid of a strong glass.

Monarchs and other executives address our President in their native tongues. As soon as their letters arrive they are handed over to one of the translators of the State Department and their English equivalents in typewriting are added to them with paper fasteners. The Czar's letters are received by the President accompanied by a translation in French, as are those also of Japan.

Letters from oriental monarchs are the most picturesque communications which the President receives from royalty. When the King of Corea used to thus address our President he transmitted the communication in book form. One of these is bound in crimson silk and is fastened together at the back with blue silk cord.

A ceremonial letter from the President of China might reasonably be mistaken for one of the posters commonly seen upon the walls of celestial laundries. The characters expressing the body of the letter are in black, and are arranged in fourteen vertical rows differing in length. Two square seals having oriental characters within are affixed in red ink.

Letters announcing the death of European royalty are edged with heavy mourning, which is employed for all ceremonial communications issued during the period of court mourning.

While it is bad form for our home officials to address the President "His Excellency," some European monarchs affix this title to the address upon the envelopes of their letters. An envelope bearing a letter from the King of Belgium bears the inscription:

"Son Excellence, Monsieur le President des Etats Unis d'Amérique."

President Wilson sees none of these royal letters of ceremony, and this fact is well known to their senders. Nor does the Chief Magistrate's apparent indifference cut his fellow-rulers sorely to the heart, for they themselves never see the formal replies which he dispatches to them. So the whole affair is a polite sham, like a fifteen minutes' call. However, the custom keeps many men in employment and adds some tangible historic data to the archives of the State Department.

Absolute formulae have been adopted for all forms of our ceremonial letters. Sydney Y. Smith, chief of the diplomatic Bureau, State Department, is Uncle Sam's authority as to these forms. It is he who actually does all the President's letter writing so far as royalty is concerned.

"Great and Good Friend" is the form of address which he employs for all ceremonial letters in reply to announcements of royal deaths, births and marriages.

"May God have Your Majesty in His wise keeping. Your good friend, Woodrow Wilson," is the form of closing. Such letters begin as follows:

"Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. To His Majesty, etc., etc."

Each sovereign must, however, be addressed according to his preferred form. For example, a recent letter to the Emperor of Austria was commenced (after the customary heading) as follows: "To His Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, Apostolic King of Hungary." The King of Spain must be addressed "His Catholic Majesty;" Emperor William, "His Imperial and Royal Majesty." A President of a republic is addressed "His Excellency."

An expert penman is employed in the Diplomatic Bureau to write all of these ceremonial letters coming from the President. It is practically impossible to distinguish his chirography from the most delicate steel engraving. He employs the finest of pens and the blackest of inks upon a special quality of gilt-edged paper cut in sheets

larger than foolscap. Each finished sheet is sent to the White House by messenger. The President hurriedly affixes his signature. Then the sheet is returned to the State Department to be countersigned by Secretary Bryan. It is finally placed in an envelope, which latter must be sealed with the great seal of the United States. Before the missive is mailed a copy is made by a clerk. The two are dispatched to our diplomatic representative at the foreign court, who is instructed to deliver the copy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original to the monarch "in such fashion as may be most agreeable."

Ceremonial letters announcing their succession are sent out by most of the Presidents of republics, but this custom does not obtain in this country.

Almost as much red tape is required in the fixing of the great seal of the United States to these letters as in actually framing and preparing them. The great seal is kept locked in a cabinet in the office of Chief Miles M. Shand of the Bureau of Appointments, State Department. It is one of Mr. Shand's functions to insure against the falling of any impressions from the seal into the hands of a private individual. The law is explicit in stating that the impression shall not be affixed to any instrument without the special warrant of the President.

Accompanying each ceremonial letter delivered for sealing is a printed form of warrant signed by the President and stating the destination of the letter. The printing of the warrant is in script, and in important cases the penman of the department fills it out so skillfully that the insertion and original can hardly be distinguished, one from the other.

The envelope of the letter is glued fast in the usual way, the impression of the seal being made only upon a large white wafer two and one-half inches in diameter, with scalloped edge. This wafer is first cut from a special brand of heavy paper by a die which bites it from one of the sheets supplied. The sealed wafer is then glued to the flap of the letter. There is but one case known where an impression of the great seal was ever given to a private individual. He obtained it for some historical purpose by special act of Congress.

In making treaties the State Department must also follow the strict etiquette code binding nations. The delegates, or plenipotentiaries of both powers having qualified, their first act is the exchange of credentials, each presenting to the other his power of attorney, so to speak, certified to by his Secretary of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs. The credentials of foreign plenipotentiaries are very elaborate and verbose. Those supplied to our agents are inscribed at the State Department by a skilled penman upon big sheets of linen paper, larger than foolscap. The finest of pens and the blackest of inks are employed for this work, and when one of the sheets is finished it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish it from plate engraving. There is a form for these credentials, which always open in this wise:

"Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of," etc., etc.

The President signs at the bottom and the Secretary of State indorses below his signature. Thus the latter very often has had to vouch for the "integrity, prudence and ability" of himself.

The language employed in all treaties between civilized states was originally Latin, and later French, as that tongue became the language of diplomacy. But it is the present general practice for any two countries using the same tongue to draw their treaties in their own language. Our treaties with non-English-speaking countries are usually drawn with two columns on each sheet, one being in English and the other in the language of the other contracting nation. The copy to remain on file in Washington is signed first by our plenipotentiary, while the duplicate, to be sent to the capital of the foreign party to the contract, is signed first by the agent of the latter.

The bodies of all treaties drawn at Wash-

ington are written in the hand in which credentia-

upon the same quality of paper cemented to the ends of the pages of these high-

rate bindings are often

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The copy of the Le-

treaty prepared by

our State Department is

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The

are 14x10 inches in

size and

in diameter,

containing the

Napoleon. Engraved upon

is the seated figure of

description: "Bonaparte, 1st

Republique."

The most remarkable

sent to the United

whale's tooth sent as

Fiji before that

British possession.

It is

long, and is attached to

woven of brown fiber.

Our Oriental treaties are

esque of all such documents

the State Department.

The

with China, 1844, bears the

or seal of "Estyang, vice-

heir apparent, governor-general

Kwangs and superintendents of

trade and foreign interests."

Even more curious is the

givers of 1795. In that year

because we had no navy

agree, by this instrument, to

of Algiers an annual tribute

The opening of this document

"A treaty of peace and amity

present day, Lima arta, twenty

the Lunar safer year of the

corresponding with Saturday

September, 1795, between the

Dey of Algiers, his dyan

George Washington." The

ture to this instrument is a

scrollwork entangled in a

the paper.

[Copyright, 1914, by John Elfreth Watkins]

Keep Ford Wagons

[New York Times:] The Ford Company does not look favorably upon a foreigner who sends all his money to the old country, with the intent of returning there to live. Among the questions asked by the agents gathering information from him before they are permitted to do business with him is this: "What is your \$5 a day plan?"

The Ford officials say that

surprised at the number of them who answered: "I send it back to my country."

Those who do not are Old employees are not discriminated against.

"We intend to discourage

sending money out of the United States as soon as possible," said Sydney Y. Smith.

"We shall not discriminate

the foreigner and the American.

He shall discriminate between

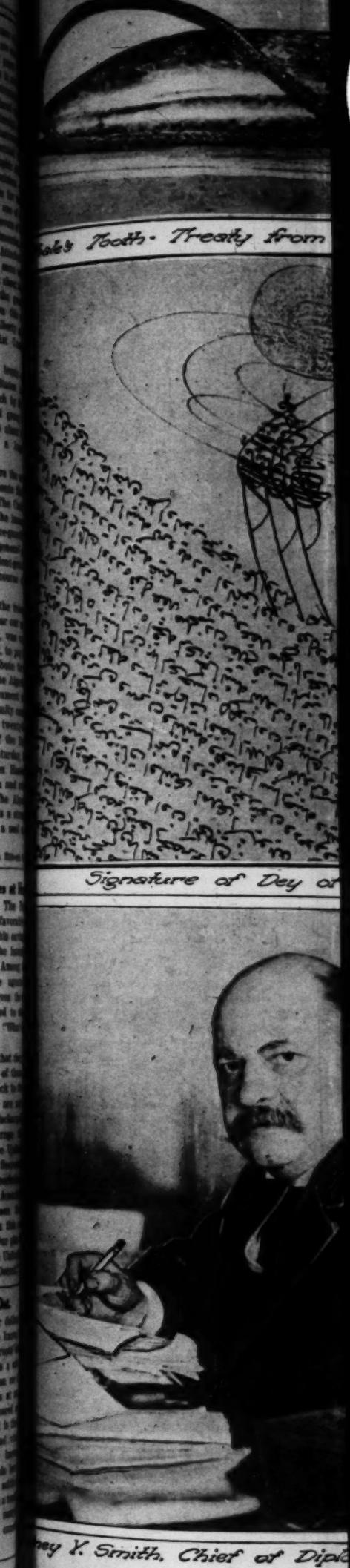
who keeps his money in the United States and who does not.

Our agents are told to keep it right here in Detroit.

Selling Out

The man who sells for the Ford Company is especially dangerous. One knows that he will do and try to do what he can to help the poor devil who sells him. He never so much to be found as the man who sells him. He who does the buying is the man who wants, but he undersizes him. He entertains him and makes him feel welcome. He would be an insult. He could never sell him if he did not give him a chance.

Iowa now has women



Sydney Y. Smith, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau, is shown in this illustration. He is seated at a desk, looking down at a stack of papers. The illustration is signed "John Elfreth Watkins" at the bottom.

## and Queens.

## Official Signatures of Different Rulers.

ington are written in the same hand in which credentials are engraved upon the same quality of paper, the bon cemented to the seals in red, the pages of these instruments of state bindings are often placed under the texts of the instruments themselves are frequently executed in the highest degree of chirography.

The copy of the Louisiana Purchase treaty prepared by France for the State Department is one of the elaborate of these. The covers of the document are 14x10 inches in dimension, and are covered in silver and gold. Attached to the cords and tassels of the same are two small boxes of the same size, one in diameter, containing the great seal of Napoleon. Engraved upon this seal is the seated figure of Liberty and the inscription: "Bonaparte, 1st Consul de la République."

The most remarkable treaty presented to the United States is the whale's tooth sent as such by the King of Fiji before that cannibal group became British possession. It is about six inches long, and is attached to a long wavy of brown fiber.

Our Oriental treaties are the most curious of all such documents filed in the State Department. The Cedula with China, 1844, bears the signature or seal of "Esiyeng, vice-governor and heir apparent, governor-general of Kwangs and superintendent-general of trade and foreign intercourse of Chinese ports."

Even more curious is the treaty of 1795. In that year our government, because we had no navy, was compelled to agree, by this instrument, to pay to the King of Algiers an annual tribute for the release of seamen captured by the Algerines. The opening of this document reads: "A treaty of peace and amity concluded present day, Lima artasi, twenty-five of the Lunar safer year of the Black, corresponding with Saturday, the 29th September, 1795, between Hassan Dey of Algiers, his divan and subjects, George Washington." The Algerine signature to this instrument is a strong scrollwork entangled in a seal on the paper.

Copyright, 1914, by John E. Bonner.



*Tooth-Treaty from the King of Fiji.*



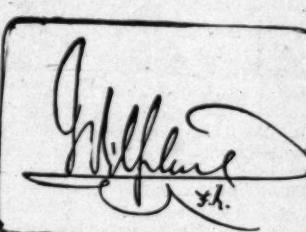
*Signature of Dey of Algeria.*

te s Gravenhage den 7 februari 1903.

Echte goede Vrienden

Wilhelmina

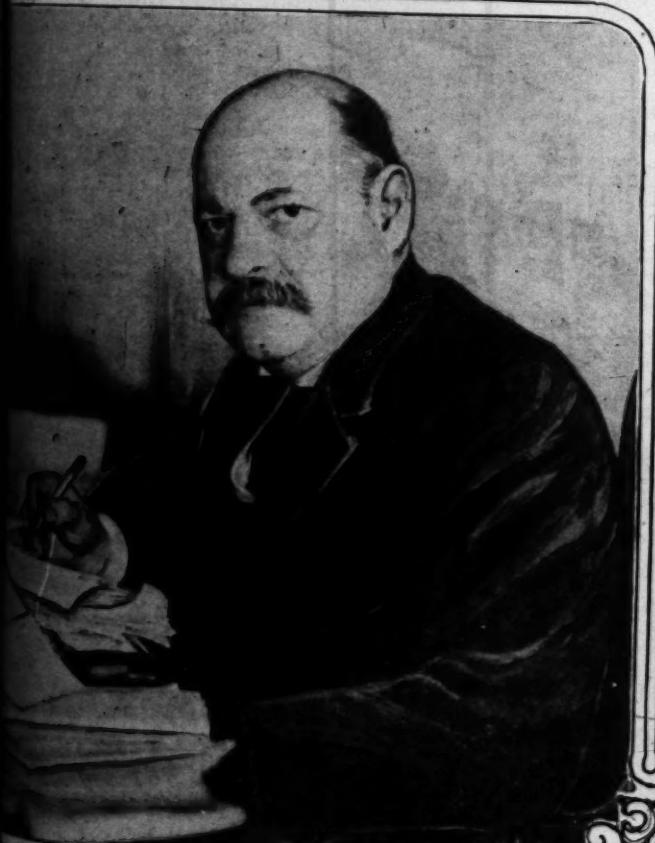
Signature of Queen Wilhelmina.



*Signature of Emperor William.*

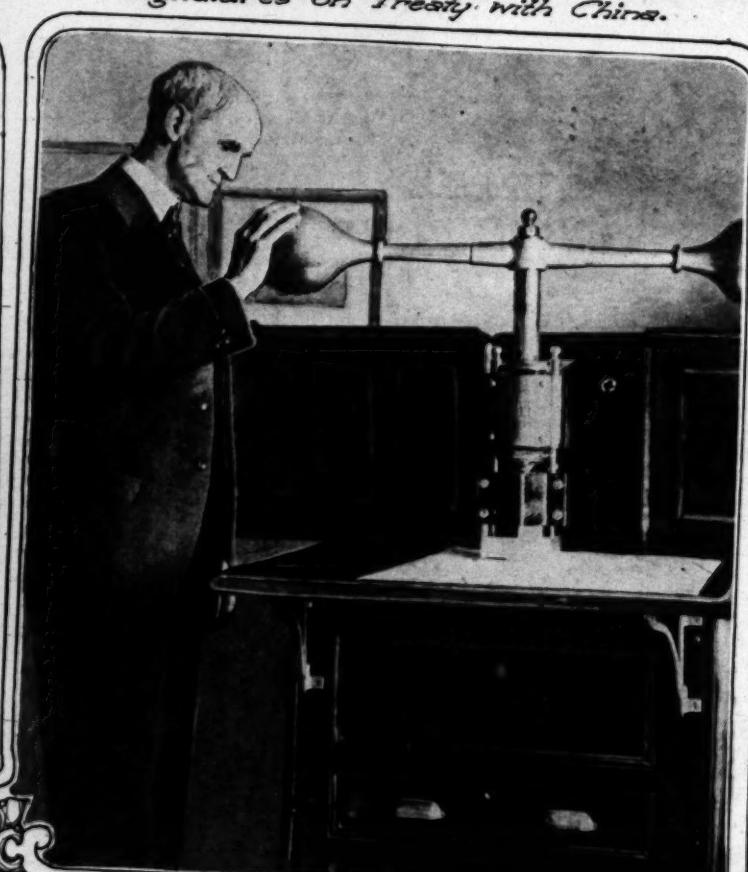


*Signatures on Treaty with China.*



*H. Smith, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau. Mr. Strand using the Great Seal of the U.S.*

[157]



50

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Chocolate

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dreds of dollars to teach them the art of lacemaking and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two American records for aviation in the "most finished flight" over mountains.

under, plans to leave here at 12 o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 8000 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from seventy to seventy-five miles an hour. He

will play in the primary election of August 25, the "Progressives" will be behind over 150,000. The Democrats, without any incentive, are rapidly closing in on the Johnson-Eshleman party, and expect to shove them into third place before many weeks

were bunkers were hundred alive with created extravagant and batteries about the flow of the high-souled can son charic county reg under the stretched fine citizens.

Notwith the accus persit in sands of the Republican sives" who Johnson St interview

straight Republican registration. But it can't be done. The level-headed people of the State have had plenty of time to take the measure of Hiram Johnson and they are registering Republican because they believe in the sound and patriotic principles of the Grand Old Party.

Registration reports from every

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18

# Good Short Stories - - -

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes  
From Many Sources

## A Mild Beginning.

**S**PEAKING of neighborly feuds, Congressman Raymond B. Stephens of New Hampshire recalled a grievance entertained by a farmer named Brown.

Brown, it seems, had a difference with a neighbor over a boundary line, and after six months of vocal scrapping across a ten-acre lot, the dispute finally reached such a stage that a lawyer was consulted.

"I want ye ter write him a letter," said Brown to the legal party, "an' tell him that this gosh-darned foolishness has got ter stop. I'd write it myself only I hain't got the legal heft ter do it."

"I guess it can be done all right," returned the lawyer, thoughtfully. "What do you want me to say to him?"

"Waal," said Brown, after a moment's reflection, "ye might begin by telling him that he's the meanest, derndest, lyin'ist, thievlin'ist, lop-eared cuss of a crook in ten counties, an' then kind o' work up ter what we really think of him."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

## Classifying Men.

**S**HE found her dearest girl chum in tears.

The situation was unexpected, being rather common and vulgar. But the patriotic girl was sympathetic enough to inquire, just as any other girl might.

"Why, dear, what on earth is the matter?"

"Men are all liars!" sobbed the broken-hearted one.

"Oh, don't say that!" protested the other. "That's too broad a generalization."

"Well, I suppose there are some good, honest fellows who are not. But all the really nice men are!"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

## Noncommittal.

**A** LECTURER went to Yonkers with a letter to a Yonkers citizen from a man in New Rochelle and succeeded in getting an engagement. His three-hour lecture proved dull, dry and uninteresting. Next day Mr. Yonkers met Mr. New Rochelle.

"What did you mean?" asked Yonkers, "by recommending that lemon lecturer?"

"I didn't recommend him."

"Well, I just guess you did. I've got your letter right here in my pocket."

"Better read it over again—carefully."

Mr. Yonkers did. It was purposely non-committal:

"I have heard Mr. B.'s lecture. It is as interesting as it is instructive."

"And it wasn't, either," said Yonkers.

"Then the comparison holds," said New Rochelle.—[New York World.]

## Dubbe's Deductions.

"I HAVE been expecting her for some time," declared Mr. Dubbe, "and there she is."

"There is who?" asked his wife.

"The woman tramp," answered Dubbe. "Anybody could tell that she is a hobo. Observe how she slouches along with her shoulders humped, her stomach projecting, and her hands thrust into the pockets of some man's discarded overcoat. Yes, and look at her shoes! The heels worn clear off!"

"Silly!" giggled Mrs. Dubbe. "She is one of our sweetest society girls, in the latest figure, gait and garb."—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

## Rebutting a Libel.

**J**OHN D. ROCKEFELLER, talking to a Cleveland clergyman, said one day with a whimsical but rather sad smile:

"From the stories that are told about my love of money and my disregard for humanity, you'd think I was some such monster as the criminal of the anecdote."

"A judge once said to a terrible criminal:

"And you actually had the heart to murder this poor man for a matter of 50 cents!"

"Well, Your Honor," said the criminal, with an injured-innocence air, "well, Your Honor, what do you expect? Fifty cents here—and 50 cents there—it soon mounts up!"—[Washington Star.]

## Puzzling Mnemonics.

**H**ELPLESSLY he lay by the roadside, groaning and writhing with pain. A policeman, hearing the groans, hastened toward him and proceeded to investigate what ailed him. But all he could get from the sufferer was this:

"I ate one, too—I ate one, too!"

The policeman was puzzled, but not for long.

"Poison!" was his diagnosis.

Now, poison cases, so the policeman remembered, need immediate treatment; and poisons have antidotes. Hastily he procured what he believed to be a suitable antidote. Then he administered it.

The result was astonishing. Like a rocket the recipient sat up and abusively demanded the reason for such treatment. On being told he only became more angry.

"What did I eat?" he yelled. "Why, you idiot, I-812 is the number of the car that knocked me down!"—[New York Globe.]

## Couldn't Resist.

**A** TRAINED ostrich recently deserted its exhibitor at a London music hall by continually endeavoring to break away from all restraint, and to climb over the footlights into the orchestra.

The widely-advertised act came to a sudden end, and the professor emerged from behind the curtain and apologized for the actions of his pet in about these words:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Hi am very sorry to disappoint you this evening. We are compelled to cease our hengagement until the management hengages a new orchestra leader."

"The one at present hemployed 'as no air on top of 'e head, and my bird takes hit for a hegg."—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

## Crowning Insult.

**S**OMETIMES one can hurt another's feelings worse by a slight action than by any number of words. There is an example of this in the young married woman who went home to her mother and sobbingly declared she just couldn't be happy with her husband again.

"I wouldn't have minded it so much, mother," she sobbed, "if Charlie had answered me back when I scolded him, but—but he did something worse!"

Her mother was duly shocked at this.

"Mercy! my dear child," she exclaimed. "He struck you, then!"

"No, worse than that, mother!" and the young wife sobbed afresh.

"Tell me at once!" indignantly demanded her mother.

"He just yawned."—[Lippincott's.]

## Good Logic.

**A**S PART of a holiday treat a little boy was taken recently to St. Paul's Cathedral. When he returned home some well-meaning persons proceeded to worry him as to what he had seen in the cathedral.

"And did you see the tombs of all the brave soldiers?" was one question.

"Yes," said Willie, with enthusiasm.

"And isn't it fine to think of all the great deeds they did?" the well-meaning person continued.

"I s'pose so," Willie admitted grudgingly. "But on their tombstones it just said they'd defeated the French; an' they couldn't have defeated them very much, 'cos they're all dead an' the French are still alive."—[Pearson's Weekly.]

## His Happiest Moment.

**A** BACHELOR of considerable wealth was much sought after by many of the most charming young women of the town.

Minnie Rivers, a very pretty maid, was sure she had brought him almost to the point of a proposal.

"What was the happiest moment of your life?" she asked, while they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening.

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the bachelor, with a reminiscent smile, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me some cuff links in exchange."—[Harper's Magazine.]

## Promoting the Janitor.

**T**HEY were joint owners of an apartment-house, and one day the junior partner sought his colleague in some trepidation.

"The janitor wants \$10 more per month or he'll leave. I hate to give up the money, but we can't spare him."

The senior partner disappeared and returned in a few moments.

"It's all right," said he. "I've satisfied him and it didn't cost us anything."

"How's that?"

"The janitor is now the superintendent."

"Good work!" declared the junior partner. "But why didn't you make him superintendent in the first place?"

"Because," answered the senior member, "I knew he'd want a promotion eventually. Every man wants a promotion some time, and to my mind, a good man deserves one."—[Judge.]

## Too Strong.

**M**RS. VAN ALLEN THOMPSON, whose entry into the country gave her much difficulty with the customs officials, was recounting her experiences to a few friends in Boston. She said:

"It was all very unpleasant, but not the least unpleasant part was the attitude of the customs officials. I hope they don't intend to be as rude as they appear to the returning traveler.

"But," continued Mrs. Thompson philosophically, "I suppose it would be difficult to be popular as a customs inspector. Everybody dislikes these poor men. Everybody feels toward them like the old skipper.

"This skipper, after undergoing several hours of suspicious cross-questioning from two inspectors regarding his cargo, was at last leaving the wharf when a young official, unaware of his previous grilling, accosted him.

"Have you anything to declare, sir?" he demanded sharply.

"Furious, the old skipper glared at the young man and shouted:

"Yes, young man, I've a good deal to declare, but I'd be ashamed to say it before a boy like you. You're too young to hear what I would like to declare!"

## The Impeachment Court.

**W**ILLIAM SULZER, the vindicated Murphy victim, was talking about the impeachment court at his New York hotel.

"When I think of this court," he said, "I think of old Wash White, the witness in the chicken-stealing case."

"Washington," said the judge, when Wash took the stand, "you know you're in court, don't you?"

"Yassah, yassah," Uncle Wash replied.

"And of course, Washington, you know what a court is?"

"Yassah," said Uncle Wash. "A co't is a place whar dey dispenses wiv justice."

## Did Not Follow It.

**I** AM glad to find you better," said a physician to a famous comedian upon paying him a professional visit one morning. "You followed my prescription, of course?"

"Indeed I did not, doctor," retorted the sick man, "or I should have broken my neck."

"Broken your neck!" exclaimed the doctor in amazement.

"Yes," said the other, "for I threw your prescription out of the window."—[Exchange.]

## Could Hold Him.

**J**EREMIAH CORCORAN and his horse and buggy were a familiar combination on the streets—or street of Homeberg. One day the nag caught the driver napping and started off on a gallop, with Jerry tugging valiantly at the reins.

"What's the matter, Jerry?" called an acquaintance from the sidewalk. "Can't you hold him?"

"Sure, I can hold him," shouted Jerry, still tugging at the lines; "but I can't stop him."—[Judge.]

## Extremes.

### A DREAM REALIZED.

**W**HERE was one dream which Miss Rane had never relinquished. The dream of beauty, fame and popularity died young of anaemia, like many half-hearted hopes in her not over-sent soul; the ambitious dream of becoming a great musician, too, had died that struggle; and last of all, and with deepest of anguish, had died that dream of womanhood, the dream of husband and happy children.

"George Grossmith, the American girl, to be contrasted with Miss Fred Adams away, but the very drop of gall in all her bitter cup of life, had forsaken her father's will, making an unjust bequest of the property, had given every cent to her brother. But the one dream still persisted—California—a trip

to the sun, to grade and climb through "The Bear" to Los Angeles, were going regular, assisted by the bride of the evening and remarked.

"Here's a Park Lane wife a Riviera villa happens to me."

"Her husband, Daniel the World, replied:

"Well, my dear, how gives her wife a black umbrella that ever happens to you?"

"There was other material in her, however, besides the stuff that dreams are made on, and she set herself resolutely to the realization of this hope to pass."

"I admit that some of the regions are beautiful. The west coast can be uttered against the east coast, mine.

"He was looking at the snow, lay soft as an elderdown comfort over hills around the little schoolhouse, where a ball gown of delicate georgette was rat-tailed on the north by Oregon, the east by Nevada and Arizona, on the west by Mexico and the south by the Ocean," she was only taking in subconsciously what he said; her active mind centered on a paragraph she had seen in the development section of the paper daily. "Come to California, the Land of Opportunity. Ten dollars down a month will buy you a home."

"The little boy photograph gravity. The 'She's dressing, isn't she?' photo."

"She could follow the coast line of San Francisco, Bobby, Sacramento, the capital," she corrected almost without interruption to her previous train of thought. "She could follow the coast line of the young man at the station."

"Why don't you go to the booth?" a girl pointed out. "I took leave of her mother, who could name every county in the state, and the California Board of Education have given her a certificate of Special Extraordinary."

"Well, you see, I'm rule at these functions of homely girls. They had strangely a liberal-sized, colored county far to the south."

"Oh," said she, "she blushed for pleasure."

"The young man in the booth in the language, was a column of words grammar, and they had such a musical secret of success."

**Little Minister's Valentine**

(Continued from page eleven.)

Mr. Jack, I sent you the picture. You know it was your valentine? I pressed it for me, but she didn't know it was to be a secret—a secret."

"Well, it was. But, Miss Marshall, did send it, where was it and when? It is a disgraceful

thing, Halliday," wailed Marie through tears.

"What must you think of me! I'm so ashamed of myself. It was taken when I was at school. It—it was in private."

"You know Marie, March, and the man brought him?" said the man.

"Yes, but what of it?"

"Well, I'm going to march."—[London Times.]

Marie blushes. She looked up before her brother's clothes."

Without waiting, put his arms about his brother, and they had such a musical relief was spreading itself all over the room.

"Marie, I love you."

"Yes," said Marie, "I was bursting with new hope."

"Marie, he forgave me for what I did. Can you—can you—forgive me?"

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

Anecdotes Gathered  
in Many Sources

## Extremes.

**A**N AMERICAN girl, who had never relinquished the dream of beauty, fame and popularity, appeared—the Countess (Connie) Gilchrist, the Miss Hordert (Rosie Boot), the Miss (Sylvia Storey), and the Countess (Denise Orme).

"George Grosmith, at this moment, was her bitter speeches to the American girl," advised the Miss Hordert, "but she was content with their happiness, satisfied with life. Nothing George declared, but what it was."

"He said the bride of an peer looked up from the window and remarked bitterly:

"Here's a Park Lane woman wife a Riviera villa. Nothing happens to me."

"Her husband, buried in the World, replied:

"Well, my dear, here's a boy gives his wife a black eye. That ever happens to you?"

## Unconscious Criticism.

**M**RS. BEEKMAN WINTON luncheon at the Colony Club, York, said of the 1913-1914

"I admit that some of these are beautiful. The worst strike that can be uttered against unconscious structure of a man of mine."

"He was looking at a very beautiful lady. This he wore a ball gown of diaphane like gossamer. Her white arms Great V's in front and back shoulders. A slash on the skirt revealed her white her little white shoe, and theings of narrow ribbon that cross, sandal-fashion, up her heaving ankle."

"The little boy studied photograph gravely. Then he said: "She's dressing, isn't she?"

## The Diplomat.

**S**ENATOR BACON, apres said at a Washington foreign relations diplomacy is clever, even brilliant diplomat of the young man at the last.

"Why don't you buy some booth?" a girl pouted, as she took leave of her without money.

"Well, you see, he was rule at these functions only to homely girls. They find it difficult to make sales."

"Oh," said she, in a she blushed for pleasure.

"The young man used the ery booth in the bazaar."

## Secret of Success.

**H**OW is it, Colonel?" said a bungo steerer, addressed master of the art, "you always been so successful in juicy suckers and never lost time on unprofitable subjects."

"I simply wait till I hear he is a pretty good judge of future," replied the veteran.

"But, Miss Marshall, did send it, where was it when? It is a disgraceful

"Fame in Sight."

"**A**T LAST," cried the "What must you think of me!"

"How so?" asked his heard the same thing before.

"You know Mendez March, and the march brought him?" said the man.

"Yes, but what of it?"

"Well, I'm going to march."—[London Times]

[Judge:] Crawford: "The wise thing is to protect your brother's clothes!"

Crabshaw: "But, this age, and we seem to be spreading itself all

## St. Valentine's Cottage. By Lannie H. Martin.

## A DREAM REALIZED.

she said them over to herself with a rhythm and a swing like a chant, "Fernando, Burbank, Verdugo—Altadena, Pasadena, Santa Ana, Monrovia, San Dimas, Pomona, Cucamonga, Chico, Rosena." How romantic they all sounded, and how different from plain "Blountville, Piney Flats, Fishdam, Bean's Station and Bull's Gap!" Ah! the flatness, the dullness, the deadness of it all! She would get away for good, forever.

She had but a hazy idea that night of how to grade her classes in spelling, grammar and elementary algebra, and she hurried through correction of the compositions on "The Beautiful in Nature" to write a letter to a Los Angeles realty firm. Soon checks were going Los Angelesward with undeviating regularity. Then the firm wrote that a desirable renter had been found, and this assisted very materially in making payments on the place. In the following winter came an unexpected legacy from an old aunt, and this cleared the title and left enough for the journey, and the County School Superintendent was much annoyed late in December when he received Miss Rachel's resignation and had to hunt another teacher for the spring term. She took January to get ready and sell her few belongings, in the meantime refusing a purchase offer from her tenant in California for twice the amount she had paid for the place. She had been centering her savings, her thoughts, her hopes so long on this one spot, she must see it first, own it, call it home—then she could dispose of it if she wished.

At the end of the first week in February Miss Rachel's little old black trunk and herself, all swaddled in sweaters and furs, were driven over the county road whose lateral distance to the nearest railroad station was ten miles, but whose vertical measurements have never been computed, the regions of its greatest depth being estimated from the increased screams of the back and the augmented oaths of the driver on the high, front seat outside.

The naked forests, standing knee-deep in the snow, looked like ragged, marching soldiers, and the frozen streams and frosted fences gave the land a sullen and inhospitable air. There were still bitter thoughts in the heart of Miss Rachel—at 26 she was a cold, silent, distant woman, and people in her little provincial community called her a sour old maid—and these bitter memories were stinging her afresh on the morning when she was leaving her native town; but with the diversions of travel, the pleasant acquaintances made on the train, and the strange, new sights seen along the way, the bitter thoughts and memories began to fade.

All through the Middle West the prairie lands lay prone under their blanketing of snow. Then on the Rockies, like nets of woven steel, the sleet in whirling folds fell thick. Then came the desert, high and cold and clear and lifeless. Then a plunging on and on through the darkness, through a night of rain, through low-lying shrouds of mist which wrapped the train like winding sheets, and then an opal-colored dawn,

over the Rev. Mr. Halliday's face. Perhaps, after all, Marie Marshall was the sort of girl for a minister's wife, and oh, how sweet she was—how lovable!

"Then you were not married?"

"Married!" shrieked Marie, getting wildly to her feet. "Married!"

Mr. Jack turned to the small boy at his side. "Bobbie said so."

Marie turned accusingly upon Bobbie, but before she could speak, he cried, exasperated at their stupidity.

"But you WERE in the play."

"Yes," said Marie. "Yes, in the play, but I wasn't really married."

Mr. Jack's anger was all gone. His heart was bursting with relief, joy, and a wonderful new hope.

"Marie," he said, smiling, "if you can forgive me for a jealous idiot, will you—can you—consent to be REALLY married?"

Marie blushed divinely, and smiled as she looked up shyly at the big repentant boy before her.

Without waiting for a reply, Jack Halliday put his big arms about her and drew her gently to him as he said:

"Marie, I love you. I adore you. Will

showing great green avenues decked as for a festival with glittering globes of gold, with fluttering fringes of rubies and emeralds—and this was California!

The real estate firm through which she had bought her property wanted to take her out in their machine to see it, but she wanted to go alone. She wanted a long, quiet look at the place that was her own, and a quiet hour in which to dream a new dream.

With an hour's ride out of Los Angeles, through orange groves and green fields, past beautiful homes, in sight of majestic mountains, some of the hard lines in Miss Rachel's face began to soften. When she got off the car she caught a breath from a lemon orchard, and a meadow lark was singing by the road, and something old, yet new, began to stir in her heart. There was a walk of several blocks from the end of the car line to her place, but she knew well how to find it; she had not studied the tract map of that subdivision for two years for nothing. Every avenue and cross street was known to her by name. Now she was walking down a long pepper-bordered boulevard, and far down at the end of it already she could see the glimmer of a white gable which she knew belonged to her own cottage. Her heart throbbed faster than it had for years and years. She wanted to run, to sing, to shout. And then suddenly tears filled her eyes, and with them the last drop of bitterness was rinsed out of Miss Rachel's soul. It was all so much more beautiful than she had ever imagined, and a great wave of thanksgiving went up from her heart. There was a little seat in front, and she sat down to enjoy the beauty of it all before she went in. The real estate man had not cheated her, the renter had not abused the place, the neighbors' chickens and children had not destroyed the flowers. None of her forebodings had come to pass.

All around the little square lot, front and sides and back, there was a hedge of Shasta daisies, in the middle of the lawn a heart-shaped bed of brilliant carnations glowed in solid scarlet. The cottage itself was a tiny white affair with fancy scrollwork outlining its edges, and clambering over it all were crimson roses; on the roof two pigeons stood billing and cooing out their love.

"Why," exclaimed Miss Rachel half-aloud, "it looks like an old-fashioned valentine! There's the white lace-paper edging all around it; there's the big red heart in the center; there are the cooing doves, and the house looks just like the little perforated paper doors that raise up to show a verse underneath!"

Just then music, like the echo of some old love verse, floated out from the cottage window. The real estate men had neglected to tell her that her tenant had not yet vacated. She listened in a trancelike ecstasy, and when the music had ceased a tall man came out and walked about disconsolately. He bent down and touched the carnations, and she could see a sad look in his eyes. She never knew what possessed her to make such a remark, but she walked straight up to the man and said: "Do you know who owns this place?"

you honor a poor 'Little Minister' by becoming his wife?"

Marie buried her face on his shoulder, and though Jack Halliday could not hear her reply, he was feeling most supremely happy, when a small boy, tugging at his coat-tails, cried:

"Now, Mr. Jack, are you glad I sent you that valentine?"

"You bet I am, kiddo!" said Mr. Jack, hugging Bobbie with his free arm, "and I'll tell you what I'm going to do for you, Bobbie. I'm going to buy you some candy. What shall it be, son—chocolate creams?"

"No, no," cried Bobbie eagerly, "not creams, Mr. Jack. If you don't mind, make it suckers on a stick. 'Cause they last longer!"

[London Opinion:] Mistress (finding visitor in the kitchen:) Who is this, Mary?

Mary (confused:) My brother, m'm.

Mistress (suspiciously:) You're not much alike.

Mary (stammering apologetically:) We were, m'm, but he's just had his beard shaved off, and that makes him look different.

"I wish I owned it," he said with feeling, "but it is not for sale. A crabbed, cranky old maid back East is holding it for speculation, and I have offered her twice what it is worth, but she won't sell." Then he grew reminiscent. "I have been so happy here, and I have succeeded with my work, my music. The quiet, the peace, the beautiful surroundings here have inspired some of my best compositions."

"Ah! you were playing one of your own compositions just now, were you not?"

"Yes, how did you know?" he replied in surprise.

"It seemed so to fit in with everything, to express so well the spirit of the place. I had just called it an old-fashioned valentine, and was thinking of the love verses that ought to be inside of it;" and she called his attention to the white daisy border and the red carnation heart.

"Why, I had not thought of it!" he said. "It does look like a valentine—and do you know that this is the 14th of February? Just look at those birds up there!"

He looked at her pink cheeks and soft brown hair, at her blue dress and becoming, wide-brimmed hat, and there was a light of admiration in his eyes that deepened the color in her face.

"Do you know," he said, "that you look just as if you belonged in a valentine—a shepherdess or a wood nymph or something?"

They both laughed, and after that they felt wonderfully well acquainted. They talked of the beauty of the scenery, the marvel of climate and perversity of old maids back East. Then he said:

"Come, let's call it 'Valentine Cottage,' and play that it is ours. If you will sit there on the veranda steps, where I can see you through the window, I will improvise in your honor and dedicate the composition to you, and in it I will tell you things I dare not speak."

She sat and listened to the music, such music as she had never heard before, and on its tide her soul went out and met his soul, and she felt sure of herself and of his meaning. When he had finished playing and came out to her, she said a strange thing to him.

"They say women in this State have equal suffrage now."

"Yes," he replied, wondering.

"And does it give them all the privileges that men have?"

"I suppose so," he said, still wondering.

"Does it give them leap-year privileges?"

"Oh, yes!" he exclaimed eagerly.

"Well, I am the crabbed, cranky old maid who owns this place, and if it is to be called 'Valentine's Cottage' there is one more feature it should have—a lover's knot of blue on the front door."

He sprang forward and grasped her hands. "There's a minister just across the street," he said, "who will gladly tie that knot tight and fast."

And that evening, after they had been to the minister's via the County Clerk's office, they took blue ribbons and tied on the front porch a little gilt-lettered sign that read:

"ST. VALENTINE'S COTTAGE."

## The Creative Impulse.

[John Burroughs in the Atlantic:] The creative impulse does not itself know the next step it will take, or the next form that will arise, any more than the creative artist determines beforehand all the thoughts and forms his inventive genius will bring forth. He has the impulse or the inspiration to do a certain thing, to let himself go in a certain direction, but just the precise form his creation will take is as unknown to him as to you and me. Some stubbornness or obduracy in his material, or some accident of time or place, may make it quite different from what he had hoped or vaguely planned. He does not know what thought or incident or character he is looking for till he has found it, till he has risen above his mental horizon. So far as he is inspired, so far as he is spontaneous, just so far is the world with which he deals plastic and fluid and indeterminate and ready to take any form his medium of expression—words, colors, tones—affords him. He may surprise himself, excel himself; he has surrendered himself to a power beyond the control of his will or knowledge.

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people of the State have had plenty  
of time to take the measure of Hiram  
Johnson and they are registering Re  
publican because they believe in the  
sound and patriotic principles of the  
Grand Old Party.  
Registration reports from every  
part of the State.

dreds of dollars to teach them the art of incrusting and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two American records for aviation in the

o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 3000 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from seventy to seventy-five miles an hour. He

closes for the primary election of August 25, the "Progressives" will be behind over 150,000. The Democrats, without any incentive, are rapidly closing in on the Johnson-Eshleman party, and expect to shove them into third place before many weeks have passed.

Registration reports from every part of the State.

# The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Braunton.

Gardens, Green

Streets, Parks,

Illustrated Weekly

## The Oaks.

### HIGHLY-VALUED TREES NATIVE IN THIS STATE.

**N**O FOREST trees were ever held in greater reverence, in all lands, than the oaks, widely distributed as they are over Europe, Asia, North America, North Africa and lesser divisions of the earth, and numbering altogether some 300 species. From the celebration of the rites of the ancient Druids in Britain to that of Washington's birthday by the Iowans in Eastlake Park the oaks have been held in veneration (there is at least one live oak in Eastlake where these meetings are held,) and under their grateful shade the happiest hours of childhood still are spent in many lands. How fortunate Californians are in this respect may be gleaned from the fact that there are more than a dozen species native to this State, while in England, where the oak is held in the highest esteem, there is but one *Quercus robur*. This isolation of a single species has justified its name of English or British oak, though its native range is from Norway and Russia on the north to Sicily on the south and away to the Caucasus in Asia. Some giant veterans are still standing in England, notably the "Newland" oak, having a trunk diameter at five feet above the ground of more than fifteen feet. In California we grow two evergreen species of exceptional value for garden, park, or street planting. One is the native live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*); the other is the cork oak (*Q. suber*) of Southern Europe and Northern Africa. In all countries the oak is slow of growth, though an authentic record of growth in Sussex, Eng., shows a diameter of four feet from an acorn sown seventy years before. There is a compensatory comfort to those who grow them, however; the oak is considered of greater value, in like size, than any other tree known to cultivation.

#### Frost Records.

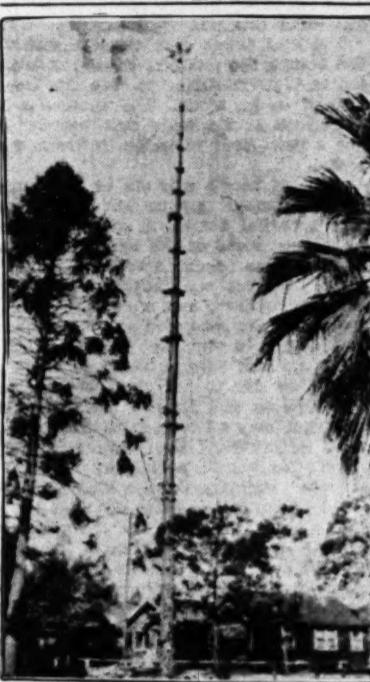
**M**ORE than a year has now passed since the disastrous cold of January 16, 1913. The writer has, throughout that period, made elaborate notes on frost damage suffered by various crops and individual trees and truly marvels that we escaped with so little permanent injury. Some citrus growers who have no record of injury in other sections believe we had a record cold snap, but a glance at Florida data of years past will soon convince all that we do not know what real cold weather is, as applied to the subject of citrus culture. A copy of a letter from Orlando, Fla., under date of July, 1895, states: "The terrible freeze of December 29 and again of February 8 proved sad blows to our orange industry, and while the press is inclined to make light of it in some instances, our loss of 98 per cent. of our orchard trees, as also our trees in nursery, is no little matter. I am here well down in the State, in one of the largest orange-producing sections, and I have also visited other sections for 100 miles south of me, and with but few exceptions the trees have fared no better than here. As I now (July) sit in my room, in front of me

## Darken Your Gray Hair

Home Treatment that never fails to restore its youthful look.

No need to fret and worry over gray hair as it can be quickly restored to its youthful appearance with Mrs. Nettie Harrison's Four-day Hair Color. Clean, quick and certain. Sold for over 20 years and endorsed by thousands of satisfied users. Sold at druggists \$1.00 or a free trial treatment and book "Secret of Beauty" will be sent free by addressing Mrs. Nettie Harrison Co., San Francisco.

**LOLA MONTEZ CREME**  
A true complexion beautifier - At all druggists 75¢



NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.

is an orchard of 160 acres, and as I look out there is not a green leaf in sight as far as the eye can reach." Lest our growers find no comfort in this letter it should be stated that these people replanted their lands to oranges and have since reaped rich rewards though severe freezes have again visited them since the letter noted was written. And still they are growing oranges!

\* \* \*

The Norfolk Island Pine.

**F**EW will regret the passing, by reason of excessive cold, of many large specimens of *Araucaria excelsa*, the Norfolk

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### WEST COAST SEED HOUSE

116-118 E. 7th St.

Phones: Main 5631; Home F5381.

Island Pine. The planting of this tree has in the past been greatly overdone. In its younger years it is a beautiful tree; with extreme age, if vigorous, under favorable conditions and not bereft of its lower branches, it often grows to a stately and dignified compass. But as usually seen when of large size it is a harshly conventional subject, thin of foliage and, when pruned as is locally customary, taking away all lower branches up to ten or more feet, it becomes of forbidding aspect to all tree lovers. The one herewith pictured was last winter bereft of its branches, has put out during the past summer the small feeble growth shown on the trunk, and bids fair soon to pass to the woodpile, where it will prove both more useful and more ornamental than in the position it now occupies.

#### Spare the Tree!

**A** FEW weeks ago the writer passed a field where a fair-sized live oak had just been felled and but a few miles away from Los Angeles. Stopping at the house near by to ask why it was done, he was told by the woman answering the call that a lemon orchard was to be set out on the land and the oak took up too much room and would grossly appropriate all plant food in the soil for a considerable distance on all sides.

We are satisfied a serious mistake was made in cutting out this oak. A nearby trolley line is rapidly bringing this section into a prominence heretofore unknown, and country homes of good style and high class are fast appropriating the surrounding country. Such an oak as the one destroyed is easily worth, from a landscape standpoint, ten times as much as the lemon trees to be placed on the reclaimed area, and would readily command such a price. At the present rate of progress the lemon orchard will be cut up into home tracts before it comes into profitable bearing, and then every large oak is worth at least \$500 and is so valued by a majority of home seekers. In this case a false economy prevailed.

**TREES**

#### Fruit and Ornamental

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We call particular attention to our fine stock of apples, apricots, almonds, olives, plums, pears and peaches; lemons, oranges and pomelos; also a magnificent assortment of hardy field grown roses and evergreen shrubs.

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### California Wild Flowers

describing over a hundred species with notes on their culture, mailed upon receipt of 15c.

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345 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

#### Concentrated Manure

**F**OR large gardens, it is well to buy from natural products on the market. The odors are offensive, however, and cumbersome, requiring a great deal of the residue. Today we offer a concentrated fertilizer which is easily handled and quick to act. The hair is to be wrapped dry or in solution, that is, in a bag which small drying rods, easily to be inserted in the soil.

#### TAFT HARMAN GANTER

I have the finest stock of

State. Grown by experts

selected from the best

fruiting in Southern California.

Rancho de Las Rosas, San Gabriel, California, Armstrong Nurseries, Gentlemen:

Replies to your favor

pleased to say that all the

stock you furnished me are

and all have made a fine growth

in particular have come

grown wonderfully and

after. Yours very truly, F. H. G.

Write me for information

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Gardens, Grounds,  
Streets, Parks, Lakes

## Concentrated Manures.

**F**OR large gardens, in the house from natural products are still preferred by professional gardeners. Liquid manure can be bought for just \$1.00 a gallon. The odor is offensive, so it is best to have it in a concentrated fertilizer, which can be wrapped dry or in solution, that are easily handled and quickly absorbed. No matter what the results when diluted with water, plants absorb food and do not run of concentrating too much of the soil.

## GARDEN GO-AWAY.

**F**requent bathing keeps the feet from being tired and swollen, and it prevents roughness of the skin that leads to callous spots.

Water in which a bit of washing soda has been dissolved is restful. Hot salt water is equally refreshing, while a vigorous rubbing with alcohol will quickly relieve a burning sensation.

Pumice stone, used frequently, keeps the skin smooth. It is especially necessary on the heel and on the ball of the foot, where the weight of the body rests in walking.

Never cut the nails too short, as they are more likely to become ingrown. And file them smooth with sandpaper, so they will not catch and pull the threads of your stockings.

## USES FOR OLD FURS.

## Cut in Strips.

[New York Sun:] Partly worn furs or sets of an old-fashioned model are a valuable asset in these days of fur-trimmed accessories.

Old fur stoles and out-of-date neck scarfs and muffs should be cut in strips and used in the newest ways. Narrow strips, carefully joined, are just right for bordering tunics and collars or defining the closing of the smart waistcoats. No small scraps of fur should be discarded, as they can be utilized for covering button moulds. Fur-buttons of all sizes are much in evidence from the large buttons on wraps and coats to the smaller ones used on fragile blouses of lace and chiffon, as sleeve trimmings and to mark the crossing of delicate neck accessories of fur-bordered lace.

## Fur-trimmed Bags.

Fur-trimmed bags are among the novelties well suited for using up odd bits of fur. A melon-shaped model has each seam indicated by a mere piping of fur, with a fur button at the point of intersection at the bottom. Bits of chinchilla can be used in this way on a black or gray velvet bag, the fullness held in at the top with a velvet-covered cord slipped through silver rings and a design worked in steel and jet beads in each section of the bag.

## IN THE LAUNDRY.

## Fine Muslins Ironed Wet.

[Christian Science Monitor:] Fine muslins must be ironed when wet. If allowed to get dry, muslin will have a rough appearance when ironed. Iron on the right side to give it a gloss, and the way of the thread as much as possible. Finish off by ironing the wrong side. Embroidered muslin must be ironed on the wrong side to raise the pattern. Lay the embroidery side face down on a Turkish towel or a piece of flannel and then iron. When ironing colored muslins do not use the irons too hot, as they are apt to destroy the colors.

Washing Crepe de Chine.

Washing crepe de chine is no more difficult than washing a dress of colored muslin. If tepid water and good soap are used with care it will come from the laundry as triumphantly as a piece of white linen. Do not let it lie in the water longer than is necessary, rinse thoroughly, and when half dry press on the wrong side with a medium hot iron. If a delicate color the garment must be dried in a shady place.

Black crepe should be cleaned with alcohol, as this does not injure the color and give that grayish hue which is so undesirable.

The best way to clean white chiffon is to wash it in warm soapsuds. Be sure that the water is only tepid, not hot, and add a pinch of borax to soften it. Then make a suds with a good white soap. Let the chiffon soak for a while, then squeeze or work it gently with the hands until quite clean, but carefully avoid wringing or twisting it. Rinse thoroughly, lay smoothly on a towel and press with a moderately-hot iron before quite dry. A very hot iron or hot water will turn white chiffon yellow.

## HOME MILLINERY.

## Velvet Shapes.

[Woman's World:] Shapes in velvet, plush, or felt, ready for trimming, and millinery ornaments in plumes, wings, fancy

For Wife and Mother.  
For Daughter and Maid.

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

feathers or flowers, make it easy for the home milliner, this season, to trim her hat successfully.

There is a great variety in shapes to choose from, and they are complete, already lined, and need only the addition of a simple trimming. For simplicity is in high favor just now.

A hat in velvet, with low round crown, and a soft brim lifting at the right, may be gracefully trimmed with a fancy ostrich feather mounted on the under brim.

A gray plush hat may be embellished with a pair of shaded red wings mounted at the back, and finished with a band of folded ribbon about the crown, in the same color as the plush.

## Butterfly Bows and Knots.

Brims of the plain shapes may be varied in many ways to suit the taste of each individual.

The home milliner will also find the butterfly bows of lace very attractive, as well as easy to make. A silk-covered wire is run around a lace with deep scallops, an inch or two from the edge, and this portion turned back and stitched close to the wiring. The bows are usually four inches wide and about six inches long. A knot arranged where the bow is attached to the hat will finish the butterfly effect.

## TABLE SUGGESTIONS.

## Hardy Fern Centerpiece.

[Chicago Journal:] The hardy fern with glossy leaves is a much better plant for the table than the delicate fern. The fern will do better in a receptacle with good drainage. Hence it is well to be sure of this important detail of the fern pot.

## Dainty Lunch Souvenirs.

Chestnut burrs filled with tiny bonbons make very attractive souvenirs for a luncheon. Select very large and well-formed burrs which are opened just far enough to show their soft, velvety pockets. Gild the stems and tie them with big bows of bronze-colored ribbon.

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical House-keepers.)

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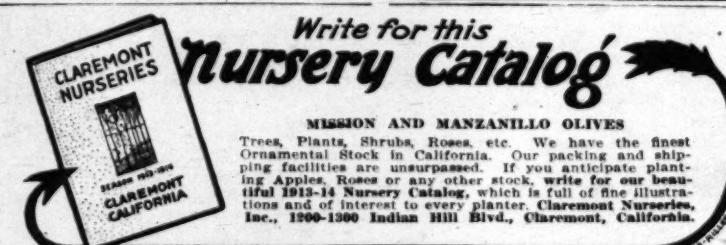
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# Sterility and Careful Handling for Table Eggs

By Prof. Harry R. Lewis.

## Special Precautions SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR MARKET.

Sufficient attention has never been paid to precautions to keep eggs fresh for the market for table use. There are a variety of reasons why eggs do not stay fresh. Notable among these is the fact that the roosters are allowed to mingle in the flock of layers. It is a well-established fact that fertile eggs will not stay fresh.

Other causes of deterioration in the egg quality are extremes of heat and cold, or carelessness in allowing the eggs to remain in the nest, possibly under a broody hen. Prof. Lewis sounds a note of warning in the following article to all poultrymen desirous of getting the best results out of their flocks.

The illustration this week shows the famed Barred Plymouth Rocks.]

**A**LL losses which impair the quality of the market egg from the time it is produced until it reaches the consumer may be grouped into three divisions according to the person or persons responsible for them. These are, first, the production losses, for which the poultryman himself is directly responsible, and it is this group which is by far the largest in extent, both as to direct losses as well as to their effect upon losses at later times during the shipping and handling of the eggs.

The second group of losses may be termed shipping and storage losses. This group is much smaller in effect and may be due to carelessness on the part of the handler, faulty methods of storage, and quite often to faulty conditions at the point of production, but which did not make their appearance until they had left the producer's hands. The third class of losses may be termed losses of distribution, and these are many and varied, depending almost entirely upon the organization and system of distribution. In the limited space of this article it will not be possible to discuss any but the losses which are due to faulty methods at the point of production. These are diversified and many, and their elimination is necessary if the losses at future points in handling can be reduced.

### Ways of Overcoming Direct Losses.

Much of the loss during spring and summer is due to the development of germs in fertile eggs which are sold for food purposes. The germ development is brought about by keeping the eggs in a too warm place, such as a warm room near a fire, and by exposure to the sun's rays while being carried to the shipping point, while en route or while on display in the store window at point of consumption. The presence of broody hens on the nest and irregular gathering of the eggs are also often responsible for this germ development. The fertile egg which has been heated develops blood rings and spots—which condition is impossible in an infertile egg. The most convincing way to prove the advantages of removing the males from the laying flocks as soon as the breeding season is over, is to set some eggs with fertile germs and after a week's development to compare the fertile eggs with the infertile ones; also compare some that have been allowed to incubate for fifty hours and then allowed to cool off, and note the absence of blood rings and spots. The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmers of the country lose each year through carelessness in producing and handling market eggs the immense sum of \$15,000,000. The greatest amount of this loss comes from blood rings or dead germs.

When removing the males, only the very best should be kept over for another year's breeding, the inferior ones being sold immediately, as they are a considerable source of cost in feeding and care. It would be a great mistake, however, to dispose of the best males, as it is by developing a well-bred, vigorous line of males that the quality of the flock is constantly increased, both as to vigor, egg production and prepotency. It must be remembered that the sire is more than half of the flock, and when a good one is secured he is a valuable prize. The best place for him, however, both for his best development as well as for the best quality of the table eggs, is away from the laying flock.

### Infertile Eggs Keep Best.

The infertile, so-called sterile table egg, is a sanitary food product capable of being kept a considerable time with no deterioration. Its advantages and possibilities may be summed up as follows: Infertile eggs cannot hatch, as there is no germ present, hence the possibility of blood spots and rings due to germ development is made impossible. They withstand heat much better than fertile eggs, and during the time that they are en route from producer to consumer there is much less possibility of injury owing to lack of care, handling and giving the proper protection from sun and heated rooms, which is bound to occur where eggs are shipped many miles by express from small and widely-distributed points of production.

Infertile eggs are more easily and satisfactorily preserved and thus lend themselves especially to preservation with water glass for the home use and are to be desired for preservation in large quantities in commercial cold-storage warehouses. Infertile eggs are much slower to decay. Since in the infertile egg there is no possibility of germ development there can be no death, for, without life, there can be no death. Another very important advantage of the infertile egg is the fact that it costs less to produce it, for two reasons: First, because there is no male in the flock which must be fed and supported by the layers, and, secondly, male birds often worry the females and cause during the winter months an actual decrease in amount of egg production owing to their presence. Infertile eggs are produced at all seasons just as abundantly as fertile eggs.

There is probably no one thing that the poultryman can do which would so much improve the quality of eggs for table use as the production of infertile eggs.

### How to Prevent Losses.

It is estimated by the Federal government and others who are studying the marketing problems that 17 per cent of all eggs shipped to wholesale markets have little if any commercial value, most of which are then a total loss. It is further estimated that these losses could be wholly or nearly eliminated by better management at the point of production, by more careful grading and by more systematic methods of marketing. These preventable losses are divided approximately as follows:

Dirty eggs, 2 per cent.; broken eggs, 2 per cent.; chick development, 5 per cent.; shrunk due to holding, 5 per cent.; rotten, 2½ per cent.; mouldy or stale eggs, ½ per cent. Total, 17 per cent.

The losses incurred by the above conditions invariably result in reduced wholesale prices and are partially responsible for the heavy commissions which are of necessity charged, owing to the heavy expense in eliminating the 17 per cent. of inferior eggs from the general shipment in order to make any of them salable. These charges must, of course, be paid for ultimately by the poultryman and farmer.

### Copyright, 1914, by The Los Angeles Times.

The following conditions in the handling and care of the layers will, if followed, almost entirely eliminate the possibility of losses of the above nature. If such losses were eliminated it would, of course, raise materially the profit resulting to the producer from his eggs sold for eating purposes. The factors to be remembered are as follows:

## Barred Plymouth Rocks Popular in America

The first American breed of poultry to gain wide popularity was the Barred Plymouth Rock. According to leading authorities, it sprang from the cross of the Dominique and the Black Java.

The breed at once gained favor and today is one of the most widely bred varieties in America. It has many qualities that commend it to poultry raisers, among them being its fame for table food and its reputation as an excellent layer of brown eggs. It attains more than ordinary weight and is a hardy bird, being a good forager and able to thrive under conditions not always ideal.

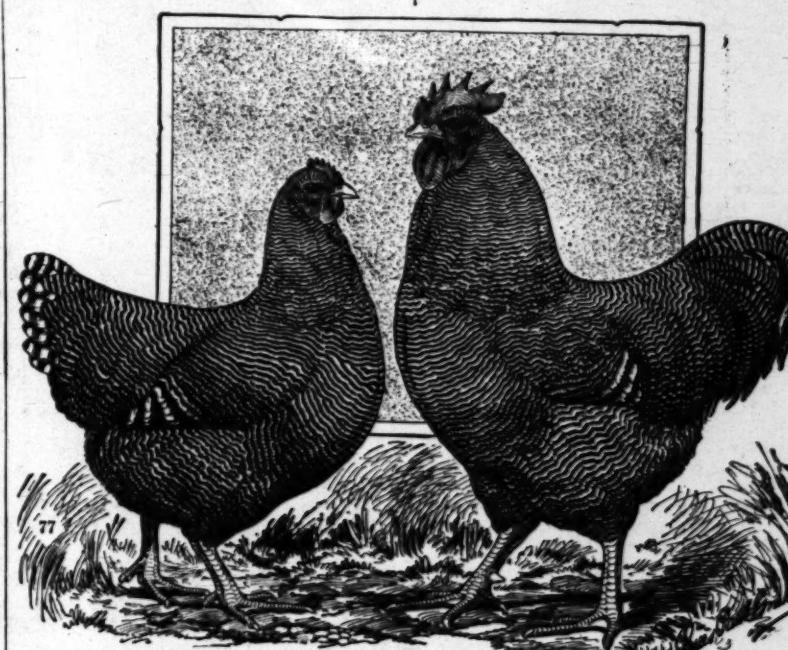
The chicks, too, have a reputation for ruggedness and as rapid growers, making them desirable as broilers. They are also noted for making excellent capons and roasting

fowls. By reason of their yellow skin and legs they command quick sales at good prices.

### Popular as Fancy Fowls.

The Barred Rocks, too, are popular as a fancy fowl, being shown at many exhibitions. In this branch of the industry, however, much patience is necessary, not to mention the expense involved to attain the desired results.

No breed is better suited for a back-yard flock than the Barred Rocks. As a farmer's fowl, too, it is justly popular. In fact, this breed seems to be well suited to all classes of poultry raisers, whether they be fanciers, farmers or the man merely raising a small flock to supply eggs and carcasses for the home table.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

No other breed of poultry reached popularity in America so early as the Barred Plymouth Rock. It is a leading general-purpose fowl. The males weigh from eight to ten pounds and females six to eight pounds. They are striking in their neatly barred plumage and are an adornment to any flock. The hens are good sitters and mothers, and lay large, brown eggs. Chicks are rugged and fast growers.

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Eggs which are sold should weigh at least a half to two pounds and should be uniform in size and free from dirt and exterior damage. They should, however, never be consumed at the point of production. Market eggs should be kept during the spring or except during the winter months. They should be laid in clean nests and be gathered often, especially days of the winter months. They should never be taken from nor from stolen nests, for they contain partially-developed infertile, to be shrunked and dried. They are kept in confinement, in California, strongly fertilized eggs, of high hatching value, cannot be kept in year and year out, generally, unless scratching littered and regularly turned over.

Each poultryman should

have a tendency, I think, to assume

that he will hatch if the incubator is

managed. If the latter is the case,

then a failure, we are apt to

believe that the incubator is

the principal cause of the

failure. The main cause of failure

is the carelessness of the

operator. The

operator should

be careful to

keep the

operator

in the

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

# Los Angeles Weekly Table Eggs.

Eggs which are sold for eating should weigh at least from a half to two pounds each. They should be uniform in size and free from dirt and exterior blemishes. If we wish to find a satisfactory solution to the problem, we should, however, never be satisfied. Market eggs should be sound and strictly fresh, not over five days old, and should be infertile at all times. They should be laid in clean nests, gathered often, especially during the days of the winter months. They should never be taken from nor from stolen nests, for such eggs are infertile, to be shrunken and brittle. From the time they are shipped they should be kept in a place.

Each poultryman should strive to produce a product which will make a profit for the product as well as for himself. This will insure a constantly increasing demand for such products.

Poultrymen should be sure to do their part in producing the best value for a product so produced. A demand will take care of the rest.

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### Mechanical Hen Artificial Hatching of CHICKENS.

Machine is simplified since we have the heat of the lamp to correspond to the heat of the hen's body and draw the colder surrounding air. At night when the outside air is colder than that inside the incubator-room, we can easily get pure air by means of ventilators. But in California the temperature by day outside the room is often as great as that inside the room, and if the sun plays upon the incubator-house, the temperature inside the latter may be even slightly greater than that outside. In this case, the difference of temperature of the inside of the room and that of the outside air would not be great enough to cause a current of air to flow; the air in the room becomes stagnant, the exhausted air from the lamp and the eggs will not be replaced, and the embryos in the machine are poisoned. Again the incubator-room may become so warm that it is found impossible to keep the temperature of the machine at 102 deg. even after putting out the lamp, and the embryos are thus not merely poisoned by stagnant and exhausted air, but debilitated by too much heat, while the time and temper of the poultryman are wasted if not exhausted in constant visits to the machine to study the thermometer. How are we to keep the room cool, and, moreover, cooler than the outside air?

I have found that insulation of the roof and walls of the incubator-house is the only solution of the problem.

I build a frame in the usual way, nail boards outside the frame, then tack brown paper inside the boards. I put more boards horizontally inside the frame and put brown paper again inside these. This can be done by nailing, say, two boards at the bottom of the inside wall, and then slip brown paper inside them down to the floor level. Sawdust is then poured into the space between the boards and tamped down with a stick. The sawdust holds the brown paper firmly against the inside and outside boards. If the frame is made of 2-inch by 4-inch lumber, we can thus get four inches of sawdust between the boards which are nailed to the 2-inch-wide faces of the 2x4's. The process is then repeated by nailing two boards at a time until we get to the top of the frame. The same method of insulating is followed with the roof. Boards are nailed to the underside of the rafters. Brown paper is put on the upper side of these boards and then sawdust filled in level with the upper side of the rafters, over which again another layer of boards is placed with corrugated iron or roofing paper over all. The door should be insulated in the same way.

The height of the walls of the incubator-house should be ten feet. There should be one or more windows placed lengthways, say two feet long by one foot wide, and hinged at the bottom, on each wall of the house placed immediately under the eaves. On still days, all these windows should be kept open by day and the door also, so that the machine practically stands in the open air. If the wind blows fresh and there is too much draught, the window on that side of the house facing the wind should be closed. As the windows are hinged at the bottom, it is possible to get plenty of air without direct draught upon the machines by leaving these windows open half an inch, or less, even. The air will flow in round the sides and top of the window, i.e., upward or across the room, but not downward on to the machines. If opposite windows are left open, there will be a good overhead cross-current of pure air.

To insure the same cross-currents below, one or more ventilators always open, are placed in each wall on the floor level. This will cause a good cross-current too far below the machine to affect the lamp.

By this means I have found that the air in the incubator-room is always fresh and the SMELL OF THE LAMP CANNOT BE DETECTED. Where there is a smell of lamps there is insufficient ventilation.

At night the windows are closed, the fresh air coming in through the permanently open ventilators.

The walls and roof do not get hot, and the room will remain at a lower temperature than 93 deg. when that outside is over 100 deg. This enables the incubators to be operated and if a machine fitted with a sleeve on the wick attached to the regulator is used, there will be no trouble in maintaining an even temperature, in any weather likely to be experienced up to the first of June, or even later.

This method insures plenty of fresh-air currents passing through the machine and has this great advantage. First, it does away with the necessity of cooling the eggs. Simply turn the eggs and put them straight back into the machine. They get all the

fresh air they need, and cooling is unnecessary and undesirable. For the beginner, and even for the experienced operator, this is a great advantage.

Second, the moisture question is also solved. Since currents of pure air passing constantly over the eggs will dry them out, we may use moisture in the moisture trays from beginning to end of the hatch. If just before the eggs pip it is thought desirable, boiling water may be put into the trays to rapidly produce additional moisture.

As near as we can, we have imitated the free-air and free-moisture method of the hen.

By this procedure I have always secured large hatches in California, South Africa and elsewhere, and the quality of the chicks produced is something to be seen before it is believed.

They are products of pure air moistened and heated before it passes over them when in the shell, and pure air moreover which is constantly renewed throughout the hatch. I should perhaps mention that I run the machine at 102 deg. for the first week, 102 1/2 deg. for the second week, 103 to 103 1/2 deg. for the third week.

C. DEVONSHIRE.



[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] If you wish to produce winners in the show room do not use hens that have narrow, contracted tail feathers, but get them with well spread tails. The color of the ear lobes must be uniformly red. There must be no trace of feathers on shanks or toes. It is rather hard to breed any white fowl entirely free from creaminess in the plumage, but this must be your aim if you wish to breed exhibition fowls. There is no best breed of fowls, but there are better strains than others. In even one breed, as the one just discussed, there is a wide range of colors. The great fault of the farm-lot fowls is that they are mixtures and are not kept pure. If you have a pure breed of fowls keep them and head your flocks with males from high-laying ancestry, and you will get results if you will take the proper care of them.

[Washington Star:] After experimenting for more than two years in the commercial fattening of fowls for the market, the Department of Agriculture has announced it has proved that mechanical labor-saving devices reduce the cost of fattening both in the amount of labor and the proportion of skill and labor required. The use of such devices, it says, has enabled one man to care for 4000 to 5000 birds. A mixing machine is an especially good investment, the department says. A portable feeding battery, it found, turns out the fowl in better condition, reduces the cost of labor per pound of gain and eliminates some of the bruising of the birds caused by rehandling where stationary batteries are used.

[Farm and Fireside:] The 200-egg hen has been the poultry slogan ever since the late Prof. Gilbert M. Gowell of the Maine Experiment Station did such important pioneer poultry-breeding work along breed-to-lay lines with Barred Rock stock. His persevering efforts are not known to have been in part misdirected labor. Nevertheless he set the ball rolling toward the high plane of egg production. It remained for Prof. James Dryden of the Oregon Experiment Station to make the 300-egg hen an accomplished fact. He reached this enviable goal last autumn by making use of cross-breeding methods. His breeding experiments along this line have now been going on for six years, using a cross between the Barred Rock and White Leghorn as a foundation stock for his world-beaters.

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[New York Sun:] When Thorne Baker, an English scientist, began his experiments of the application of electricity and radio active earths to crops, etc., he demonstrated that the ultra violet rays quickened the growth materially as well as increased the vigor. He tried it out on a great many plants before he was induced to try some experiments on chickens and here he met with the most profitable application. This current was only applied for ten minutes every hour during the day from time of hatching, yet the chickens were ready for market in five weeks as against three months for the others of same age fed by same method without electricity. The birds seemed to enjoy the current and it banished

nervousness and induced an exuberant vitality. The application of the current to animal life opens up a new series of wonders, and if it can be made to stimulate a weak germ and bring to life stronger and better chicks immune to the ills that chicken's flesh is heir to undoubtedly a great future is before it in this line.

[New York Sun:] Feeding in winter is more puzzling and perplexing than any other duty. To feed enough and not too much requires judgment, and though one experienced in feeding may have but little difficulty, yet the novice makes a great many mistakes. Anybody can feed chickens—that is, throw down the feed and allow the fowls to eat as much as they like—but such a system is very harmful and results in the hens ceasing to lay and the owner looks around inquiringly for the "best breed," hoping to secure some strain that will lay more eggs than others, while the scarcity of eggs is due to injudicious feeding.

[Baltimore American:] Cornmeal is the leading article of diet for growing good broilers. One of the old-time Hammonton broiler raisers used the following cake with success: One pint cornmeal, one teacupful bran, one tablespoonful of ground bone. This was mixed thoroughly. A raw egg, half teaspoonful baking soda, and one teacupful of cold water were thoroughly mixed in a separate dish, and added to the meal, bran and meat. This was baked in a deep pan two hours. When cool it was crumbled and fed to the chicks. This was fed for about two weeks, after which a moistened feed of ground wheat, oats and corn was given.

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dreds of dollars to teach them the art of incising and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army avia-

tors at San Diego yesterday broke two American records for altitude in the

plane to leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 3000 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from sev-

# This Human Body of Ours.

Edited by Dr. Charles F. de Mey.

## Typhoid Fever, Symptoms and Treatment.

**T**YPHOID FEVER is a self-limited disease, if the patient can be kept alive for the three, four or more weeks during which the fever runs its course, then providing there are no serious complications, recovery will take place. It is said that in a case of severe and uncomplicated typhoid fever the patient is not unlike a person who is in danger of drowning. If his strength lasts until he reaches the shore, well and good; but if this gives way he may drown with the shore in sight. A fever patient may need only supporting measures to pull him through and back to health.

The onset of this fever is insidious, generally starting with a feeling of great depression, vertigo, headache and muscular weakness, followed by chilliness. Seldom can the patient tell the exact day when the symptoms began. There have been rare cases when the disease began abruptly with a chill followed by high fever.

The typhoid eruptions are perhaps the surest symptom of this fever. These eruptions consist of from five to twenty-five small rose-colored spots appearing on the abdomen, back and chest, and in some cases on the limbs. These spots appear in groups and last, generally, about five days. They usually make their appearance from the seventh to the ninth day. These eruptions disappear upon pressure and at death.

Another typical symptom is the enlargement of the spleen.

Increasing temperature marks the first week of the fever, frequent pulse, headache, coated tongue, nausea, diarrhoea, abdomen moderately distended, tenderness upon pressure, and upon the seventh day a few rose-colored spots resembling flea bites make their appearance on the abdomen, chest or back.

The symptoms are exaggerated during the second week, the patient often becoming delirious. A short cough with distinctly bronchial rales on auscultation follows. The teeth and tongue generally lose their coating and become more or less dry. Many cases develop deafness during the second week and continue into convalescence. Disturbance of vision many times appear. The spleen increases in size. In a fair proportion of the cases all the symptoms grow worse toward the end of the second and the beginning of the third week. Prostration is extreme and the stupor so marked that it is most difficult to rouse the patient. The tongue is hard and dry, many times cracked and covered with a brown crust; even the gums are coated, the pulse is very rapid during this stage, the respirations are shallow and quickened, bed sores develop and this condition terminates in death or the patient passes thus into the fourth week.

The fever gradually remits during the fourth week and becomes almost normal in the morning, the pulse becomes less frequent and fuller, the tongue slowly becomes clean, the patient passing into the convalescent stage greatly emaciated. The convalescence may continue for several weeks.

There is no specific treatment for typhoid fever. The indications are to sustain life and meet each dangerous symptom as it arises.

Intelligent nursing is of the greatest importance and an airy, quiet sick room. Keep the temperature at an average of 65 deg. Fah. and exercise the most scrupulous cleanliness of patient, bedding, and utensils. Put the patient to bed the moment of suspicion that typhoid fever is developing and keep him there until convalescence is well established.

The diet is of vital importance. It should be liquid and nourishing. Diluted milk is the best article of diet, but broths, soups, liquid peptonoids, coffee and cold milk and tea may be alternated. Great care should be exercised that only a small quantity of any food be administered at a time, as the patient's digestive capacity is greatly lessened by the febrile phenomena and only harm can come from overfeeding.

The next care should be to watch for a tendency to bed sores. Finely powdered boracic acid over irritated parts will often

serve to prevent the development of such sores.

The mouth should be given close attention and very often by frequent washing with glycerine and water or a weak boric solution, dryness and a tendency to collections of sores on the gums may be prevented.

One of the most important indications in a majority of cases of typhoid fever is the reduction of temperature. A temperature of 103 to 105 deg. for ten days or so is exceedingly dangerous and should be combated with every means at hand. Cold sponging with water or with alcohol and water will serve to reduce the temperature in mild cases and when sponging it is desirable to leave the surface very wet. In cases where a cold bath cannot be used and where the temperature is 104 to 105 deg., a cold pack is of great service. The patient is placed in a sheet wrung out of cold water. The surface should be rubbed briskly through the sheet and from time to time more water should be poured over the sheet. During the pack the friction must be continued and ice caps or ice cloths placed on the patient's head. Continue the treatment until the desired temperature is secured or according to the active powers of the patient. It is many times necessary to administer stimulants before the pack and perhaps after it.

The cold bath or "tubbing" has proved the most prompt and decided treatment for reducing the temperature. It consists of cold baths with friction whenever the temperature reaches 102.2 deg. As often as the temperature, taken every three hours, reaches this point the patient receives a cold bath of about fifteen minutes. The patient is lifted carefully and immersed in a bath of 65 or 70 deg. care being taken to pour a little cold water over his head and shoulders to lessen the shock of the cold bath.

With the cold water up to the neck the patient is rubbed briskly during the entire immersion to prevent chills or heart failure. After the cold bath the patient is wrapped in a dry sheet and covered with a blanket. A stimulant is given immediately after the bath and if a tendency to heart failure, a hypodermic injection of strichnina. In half or three-quarters of an hour the temperature is again taken and if it is below 102, then the temperature is not again taken for three hours. Sleep usually follows the cold bath and a general stimulating effect upon the heart and nervous system is noted. The only counter indications to the cold bath is intestinal hemorrhages.

Intestinal hemorrhage is the most frequent and most critical complication of typhoid fever. The hemorrhage may occur any time between the fourteenth and the twentieth day. The hemorrhage is due to the erosion of a vessel during the ulceration stage. Perforation, another complication, makes the case hopeless. Peritonitis without perforation adds seriousness to the case but it is not necessarily fatal. Pneumonia and bronchitis are other complications of the fever which may occur but are not always fatal.

Relapses are most common in typhoid, the average being given by many physicians as five to one. The symptoms all return abruptly and the duration is half the time of the original attack. They usually occur at the end of the fourth week or the beginning of the fifth. Relapses are not so fatal as was supposed at one time.

Convalescence is very slow. The patient must be very guarded as to exercise or mental occupation. The diet must be a liquid one for two weeks after normal temperature is reached in the afternoons. For many weeks after typhoid the patient must exercise care as to heavy or rich food. This must be avoided. Many people favor malt extract or porter to assist the patient in regaining strength. This should be according to each person's private opinion.

## Aneurysms.

Da Costa in "Modern Surgery" gives the following on aneurysms: "An aneurysm is a pulsating sac containing blood and communicating with the cavity of an artery.

There are true and false aneurysms, a true aneurysm being one in which the blood is included in one or more of the arterial coats and a false aneurysm is a condition in which the vessel has ruptured or has atrophied, and the aneurysmal wall is formed by a condensation of the perivascular tissues.

"Traumatic aneurysms due to a traumatic rupture, may follow a puncture or an incised wound of an artery. It may follow an effort or a strain.

"An inoperable aneurysm generally requires medical and dietetic treatment. The chief element of which treatment is rest in bed for the patient. This diminishes the rapidity and force of the circulation and favors fibrinous deposit. Iodid of potassium undoubtedly does good in aneurysms. It seems to lower the blood pressure. Iron acetate of lead and ergotin are sometimes prescribed.

"Hypodermic injections of gelatin may cure some kinds of aneurysms, but is a dangerous process. Electricity, electrolysis; the injection of an astringent liquid; the insertion of a fine aspersion needle and the pushing through it into the sac of a large quantity of silver wire in the hope that it will aid in whipping out fibrin are some of the various treatments. Some physicians have inserted needles and horsehair. Compressing instruments can be worn for from twelve to sixteen hours at a time. Usually they are removed to permit sleep and are reapplied the next day and so on for several days. This method may cure but it is very painful.

"Operative treatment may be by ligation of the main artery. Extirpation is the best operation for traumatic aneurysms but if the vessel is seriously diseased near the sac some other method should be employed."

## Hookworm Disease in Italy.

The Journal of the American Medical Association gives the following on the hookworm disease:

"Cavallone states that he has encountered in the last eight years 285 cases of ankylostomiasis in the Vercelli district in north-western Italy, with a population of 2225. Those affected do not apply to a physician until they are unable to work longer, and consequently his figures give no idea of the actual prevalence of hookworm. There were twice as many women as men among the patients, and twenty-six children.

"The disease is prevalent in sections where the theory of the agency of the tick is not known. In some, they presented in the individuals more extensive or diseased conditions, as manifested by the occurrence of ecchymosis and purulent collections. Hurried although generally due to local conditions, was in some instances unable to say, although same person having

"The disease prevalent in the same section. Here, for instance, the section north of the occur south of the am told, is very bad country. I do not know in my practice I have fatal. I do not know I have handled, but the patient by the scientist. I was not nosis, as he brought surance order. He my call. Last spring in my practice, two of the herders. Three of them running a very recovered.

"The disease prevalent, and it is diagnostic until appear. In a course, hazard especially if you the sagebrush. You have roamed. You may think you have

"The sagebrush. You may think you have the spots appear, and saw a case of you know what you have

Plain Truth  
and Simplicity.

clamps are then opened and red blood escape from the stump, which the skin covering, this shows that the lateral circulation of the tissues below and the resected with caution and well. If no red blood escape from the peripheral stump when provision must be made to the region. He found reliable in his experience of traumatic aneurysms, a sanguineous, five of seven cases.

Vaccine Therapy of Typhoid Fever.

The following report on vaccine in typhoid fever is from the American Medical Association:

"Pensuti refers to a cation from the name of encouraging results were

"Encouraging results were

Plain Truth  
and Simple.A Psychological Study.  
THE REMARKABLE CHARACTER  
OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Gen. U. S. Grant, "the silent man," furnishes us one of the most remarkable illustrations of what the "New Thoughters" call "going into the silence." It also demonstrates that "going into the silence" is but another expression of "Be still and listen." One should be able to command that passivity and receptivity under conditions that would usually be considered unfavorable.

When the "Battle of the Wilderness" was at its height; when the burning mass of dead leaves and underbrush in the pine thickets was roasting many of our wounded and dead; when the southern wind blew the smoke into the faces of those who were limping to the rear with hands and faces black with smoke, and arm or leg stained with the flowing crimson blood; with such surroundings, in the midst of all this carnage, was the hero of this psychological study.

Sitting on the ground in a clump of trees and resting his back against a tree, smoking a briar-root pipe, was Gen. Grant, whittling. Near by were Gen. Meade and the staffs of the two generals. But there was nothing in the bearded face of our hero that indicated that a great slaughter was going on; nothing in his face or actions that indicated that two of the greatest armies that ever met on the field of battle were there in a death-struggle; nothing in that calm, unruffled countenance to show that the fate of a nation was at stake. He smoked and whittled and whittled and smoked. The blue smoke came at regular intervals in measured puffs, and small chips quietly dropped from the stick he was whittling.

During this time a staff officer rode up in great haste, dismounted, and handed a dispatch to Gen. Meade. He nervously tore off the envelope, perused the contents and handed the message to Grant. Grant did not stop smoking, but held the knife and dispatch in one hand, read the dispatch, returned it to Meade and resumed his whittling. He never uttered a word and was, apparently, the only unconcerned man in that whole army. But, as is well known, when the Northern army moved out of "the Wilderness," the head of the column turned east to Spottsylvania Courthouse and Richmond, instead of west, in retreat.

What had the whittling to do with the results? It produced the state of mind most conducive to that quiet concentration necessary to the solving of any great problem. The whittling is not an indication of mental inactivity. Probably this is best explained by Frank Johnson of Indianapolis, a Civil War veteran, himself a noted whittler.

To the oft-repeated question: "Do whitters think of anything else when they are whittling?" Mr. Johnson replied: "An old experienced whittler whittles subconsciously, and the act of whittling does not interfere with his thoughts in regard to the cares, worries and responsibilities of life. He either thinks and whittles or whittles and thinks. Both are done simultaneously, yet each is wholly independent of the other."

No one can ever know the thoughts that passed through the mind of Gen. Grant on this very momentous occasion; but that the tide turned in favor of the Northern army and the nation was saved is now a part of history.

## Professional Clairvoyants—Beware.

I would sound a warning note to all whose habit it is to consult professional clairvoyants for the purpose of obtaining information—especially information regarding marital difficulties or love affairs.

If you are suspicious regarding the loyalty of lover, wife or husband, and while laboring under that impression you seek the advice of either a clairvoyant or medium, your suspicions, nine times out of ten, will be confirmed, however innocent may be those under suspicion.

The reason for this is not difficult to find. The mental attitude you hold toward the one under surveillance is transmitted telepathically to the clairvoyant who, supposedly, receives it from one of his or her guides—also, supposedly, a discarnate spirit. The message is given to you purporting to come from that source.

When you realize that all the information comes from you, and that said information may not have a basic fact upon which to rest, that its very inception had its birth in that green-eyed monster jealousy, or in that still more insidious foe "They said so," then you may truthfully draw your conclu-

sions that the whole structure is but a figment of your imagination.

"But," you may say, "the clairvoyant did not know me, never had seen me, asked me no questions, yet told me all about my trouble." Very true. Where did she get the information? You carried it to her mentally and she, being in the necessary passive condition, was sufficiently receptive to obtain all that was desirable for her to know—and much that was not. She may even have given you a perfect description of the lover, husband or wife under suspicion. But what does that argue? Merely the fact that you were holding the mental images in your mind although not objectively conscious of the fact.

When you look into a mirror you see only the reflected image of yourself; when you go to a clairvoyant, under the conditions named, you get the reflected image and impressions you carry to her. These, no matter how distorted, are what you will receive in return and, I am sorry to say, are likely to be accepted as verity.

As a rule, you will find the information unreliable, and its acceptance fraught with sadness, sorrow, misunderstandings and, possibly, the blighting of one or more lives.

Your safer attitude is to look only for the best in those you love, and then expect that for which you look; have implicit faith, keep your own counsel, shun a gossip as you would a viper, believe nothing of a damaging character unless you have positive ocular proof—and only about half of that, as you may not have seen straight.

## Chief Causes of Death.

[New York Sun:] Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the well-known statistician for the Department of the Seine, Paris, has prepared tables relative to the rate of mortality and causes of death in different occupations.

The principal causes of death noted are intemperance, diseases of the chest, heart, liver and nerves, diabetes, suicide and accidents.

The most healthy occupations are naturally those followed in the open air, but there must be movement, otherwise the constant exposure is bad for health. Thus gamekeepers and park and forest-keepers live long, while drivers, who are exposed to the air without movement, are not long-lived.

M. Bertillon claims that engine drivers, men employed in wood-cutting and in maling school teachers, lawyers and clergymen live the longest. The mortality among doctors, chemists, architects, lawyers, clerks, employees of the postoffice, commercial travelers, grocers, fruitellers, hatlers and some other trades, such as watchmaking and tanning, is low. Domestic servants and coachmen employed in private families also represent a low death rate.

The mortality surpasses the average among functionaries, tramway and gas workers, itinerant fish and poultry sellers, drapers, saddlers, bakers, millers, butchers, boatmen, carters, sailors, cycle dealers, etc.

Finally, day laborers are bad lives, so are doctors, miners, stonecutters, shop assistants, drivers, grooms and jockeys, newspaper venders and pavement merchants, printers, blacksmiths, messengers, chimney sweeps, barbers and musicians.

Suicide and diabetes are two principal causes of death. Generally, it is only persons of a certain social position who are affected by this malady, such as functionaries, teachers, doctors, lawyers, wine merchants, farmers and the clergy. The clergy are particularly subject.

## Medical Inspection of Schools.

[Willamette Citizen:] In Boston, where medical inspection is compulsory, the cases of diphtheria and croup, smallpox, scarlet fever and measles reported in 1900 was 9159; in 1908 there were 11,787. There were seven cases of smallpox in 1900; 504 in 1901 and 1024 in 1902.

Chicago shows more completely the results of medical inspection than other cities because the reports are complete thereon to August 1, 1913. Its death rate has advanced steadily ever since the inception of medical inspection in 1908. The number of deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles and whooping cough has increased from 1222 in 1908, to 1918 for 1912, and 1688 for the first seven months in 1913. The number of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox and mumps has increased from 20,242 in 1908, to 31,005 in 1910, and the enormous total of 32,979 for seven months in 1913. Even allowing for the increase in population the increase in contagious cases has been excessive.

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

## BROOK AND BROOKLETS.

[From "Brain and Brawn," edited by Harry Ellington Brook, N. D., and published by the Naturopathic Publishing Company, Los Angeles.]

## Asthmatics and Dope.

Asthmatics who sleep with closed windows and inhale "dope" are unconscious humorists.

## On a Par.

For Chinamen to smuggle opium is more excusable than for millionaires to smuggle diamonds.

## Tit for Tat.

As Gov. Johnson has seen fit to ignore the Naturopaths, it is probable that the Naturopaths will ignore him.

## "Fantastic Diet."

The Agricultural Department warns against "fantastic diet systems." Good, but what is a "fantastic diet system?" Stuffing consumptives, who have weak stomachs?

## A Difference.

Mining with a pick is quite different from mining with stock.

## The Viewpoint.

Beauty depends as much on the looker as on the looked at.

## Pity Misapplied.

Americans pity healthy European peasant women in the fields. Save your pity for pallid American women in factories.

## The Real Genius.

Perhaps the most popular definition of genius is "talent plus great power of application" or talent with the power of taking infinite pains. Not long ago one of the world's greatest musicians was referred to by an admiring friend as a genius. "Yes," smiled the artist sadly, "the genius of working eighteen hours a day for thirty-six years." Once in a generation or so, however, there arises a superman, who seems to be something more than talent and application. Such a man has real genius which I have said is abnormal.

## Cleanliness All Essential.

Col. Gorgas did good work at Panama, but it was simply a question of cleanliness. Conditions there, as in most tropical countries, were inexpressibly filthy, and he cleaned up. That is all there is to the removal of contagious diseases—cleanliness. Inner and outer cleanliness. Indeed, that is all there is to health. If a person's blood is perfectly pure, he is absolutely immune to disease of any kind. He cannot even catch a cold.

## Growing Old.

We have been told many times of late that a man is as old as his arteries. You may keep youthful for many years by diet, exercise and the cultivation of a cheerful disposition, but you cannot put off the Old Boy indefinitely. Those of our New Thought friends who talk of living forever, turn up their toes when their time comes, just like the rest of us.

## Doing it Gracefully.

It is usually women who lie about their age, but some men are foolishly vain on this point. Some who do not believe that gray hair is a crown of glory patronize drugists and dye their hair, which usually has a ghastly effect. While we cannot avoid growing old, we may learn to grow old gracefully.

**HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, through dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook now edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.**

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dreds of dollars to teach them the art of lacemaking and they immediately went on a strike to compel an advance in wages.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Two army aviators at San Diego yesterday broke two American records for aviation in the

under, plans to move here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Los Angeles. He has installed a 100-horse power, eight-cylinder engine in place of the sixty-horse power engine, and expects that this will give him enough power to get an altitude of 8000 feet to cross the Tejon Pass. His speed, he says, will be from seventy-five to eighty-five miles an hour. He

closes for the primary election of August 25, the "Progressives" will be behind over 150,000. The Democrats, without any incentive, are rapidly closing in on the Johnson-Eshleman party, and expect to shove them into third hole before many weeks have passed.

Registration reports from every part of the State show that

Bradell's Chocolate

**Caroline Lee.**  
**THE SIGN THAT KEPT HER RELATIONS AWAY.**

By Edward Breene.

On one of the side streets near the center of town there is a curious old gray house. It stands far back from the street and looks for all the world like a sour old man who severely disapproves of his newer and more "frighty" neighbors. Its fence has long since fallen to decay and is held up here and there by a groaning post or a creaking wire. On the rickety old porch hangs a neat new shingle, bearing in bold black letters the following: "I don't want no niggers hangin round here and I don't want nothing to do with niggers nowow." It is signed "Caroline Lee."

Now, to a person born with almost as much curiosity as a cat, such a sign is like a red rag to a bull. However, for a long time, in spite of all I could do, I never had a glimpse of the occupant, though I often heard a somewhat cracked yet unmistakably dark voice singing "At the cross, At the cross." Then finally, one happy afternoon I saw her, little and old and wiry, black as the ace of spades, clad in calico skirt and bright red sweater, and wielding an ax with all the vigor of a farm hand. Of course I was overjoyed at seeing her, but I was still a long way from knowing what the sign meant. I thought of every way to become friends with her, but none seemed to suit, until finally I had a happy thought—her dog.

When I meet a cat she always gives me one look and immediately remembers urgent business elsewhere. But every dog seems to recognize in me a boon companion, so from that time on my path was clear. Every day as I went by I'd have a visit with the dog, while his mistress peeked surreptitiously from behind the curtains. At last I was rewarded by a smile and a tentative "Mawnin'." And such a smile! It was for all the world like the sun breaking through a fog. In this way matters went until I came to know her better, and finally one day I took my fate in my hands and asked her to explain the sign. I had been afraid she would take my request as an offense, but instead she smiled broadly and invited me to "set down on the porch step." Needless to say, I was only too willing to "set."

"You see," she said, "it's neath eighteen yeahs since my ole man died down in Nashville and lef' me with six chillen and nothin' to keep me on. But Lawd, Ah didn't care; 'pears like Ah knowed ev'yone in Nashville, so Ah jes' whirled in an' went to work. Ah raised ev'y one of them chillen, and when they got married they jes' picked up one after nuther and lef' me. Well, Ah didn't min' that, but looks like ev'y time any one of them chillen or their husban's got out o' work—and that's mighty neah all the time—they come to stay with me. Ah stood that for a long time, and then Ah got kinda tired, so jes' went to Missus White, that Ah worked fo', and tole her Ah'd made up my mind to light out. She was a powerful fine woman, Miss White wuz, and she tole me she was a comin' out heah, and would bring me long. She didn't half think Ah'd come, but 'pears like Ah'd got kinda despit, so Ah come, and the only thing Ah brung wuz mah little ole grip and mah dawg.

"Well, Ah got along fine heah, too; you see, Miss White knowed lots o' people roun' heah, and Ah had all the work Ah could do.

"But Lawd, Ah, hadn't been heah more'n two months when them pesky chillen o' mine comes pilin' in on me like the wrath o' God. Seems like they'd been writin' to some fool niggah heah, and they just got it into their hails to come. They didn't have no money, so Ah had to let em stay till they got work. An' finally it was jes' as bad as ever; got so Ah couldn't keep enough to eat in the house to feed mah dawg, let alone me. Ah didn't know what to do for a while, and then one day Ah got to thinkin', and went down to the sign man and had him paint me that air sign. Them fool niggahs done took the hint, too; an' Ah hain't never seen'd hide nor hair uf 'em since."

"But don't you get lonesome for them sometimes?" I asked.

"Lawd, honey, if you'd been bothered with them like Ah have, you wouldn't think Ah'd evah git lonesome; 'sides," she added, with a twinkle in her eye, "they's enough white folks comes in heah to ask me about that sign to keep me from evah gittin' lone-some."

**The Story of Santa Catalina.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

down the coast? And yet Robinson, in his "Life of California," states that the Russian Kodiaks were attracted to the island by the fur seals and sea otters for reasons of trade, and that upon one occasion in a quarrel with the islanders of San Nicholas, they massacred nearly all of the male inhabitants. Those who were left took refuge in the missions on the mainland. These facts may fit in with the story of "The Lost Woman," which, although it may be known by many, is so interesting that it will bear retelling.

During the proselyting of the padres, it was decided to remove the inhabitants of San Nicholas to the mainland for the bettering of their condition. This may have succeeded the catastrophe above mentioned. While the natives were being taken onto the "Better Than Nothing," under the command of Capt. Sparks, a woman began to cry that she had left her baby. She returned, and for some reason, the boat sailed without her, and although the intention was to return, months merged into years, until in 1850, "Padre Gonzales of the Mission of Santa Barbara requested Capt. Nidever to go to the island and search for the woman."

On the third trip, with the assistance of Indians, the woman was located, and she went willingly out of her solitude to Santa Barbara. After six weeks of a perfectly happy life among human kind, she succumbed to the ways of civilization, and died because its food did not agree with her. Charles Brown, who was with the expedition, was interviewed when a very old man, and his interesting statement of the story was taken down by a stenographer.

Santa Catalina never was a United States possession. First made the property of the Spanish crown, it accrued to Mexico when she secured her independence. The Mexican government granted it to Gov. Pio Pico some time in the 40's. Pico deeding it to Don Jose Covarrubias, the latter selling it to a Santa Barbara lawyer named Packard. It then passed through the hands of several other owners before James Lick acquired it. Capt. A. W. Timms, Oscar Macy and Clem Goodwin were interested at one time, something over twenty-five years before its purchase by George R. Shatto in 1887. Capt. Timms was an accomplished navigator, and the owner of what is now almost the entire town of San Pedro—700 acres, running from Timms's Point to Point Firmly Light House. The property on which the lighthouse now stands was acquired from Capt. Timms. "Timms's Point," the old wharf where the commission and forwarding business was conducted by him, is too well known to need mention. Between there and Avalon—then known as Timms's Harbor—the captain ran three small sailing vessels—The Rossita, The Pioneer, The Ned Beale—the last two having been constructed on Catalina Island. From twelve to fourteen hours were occupied by the little sailors in making the trip. Once when one of them was becalmed, it was seventy-two hours on the water. Capt. Timms and his partners went into the sheep-raising business on the island, and in order to keep the animals supplied with sufficient water, he would take it across in cargoes of 200 to 300 barrels. This amount would last for two or three months. As sheep are timid, not entirely able to protect themselves, and do not readily lead out into new grazing pastures when they have exhausted the old ones, goats were introduced—the ordinary, domesticated species. But the result was the goats multiplied so fast that they began to crowd out the sheep, and it became necessary to destroy them in great numbers. The wild goat that is so industriously hunted on the island today is the descendant of the plain old domestic Billy—grown a little wild through his divorce from the kitchen garden. I hope that this disillusionment will not destroy the pleasure and pride of the next Nimrod who lugs a trophy into camp, in the shape of the head of the good old can-eater.

This, of course, succeeded the time of the squatters and a little run of gold fever—the gold fever recurring intermittently. The first location of a claim was made in April, 1863, by Martin M. Kimberly and Daniel E. Way. Assays were made, running from \$150 to \$800 a ton, and stock companies, immense in promise, were formed. A site for "Queen City" was located on Wilson Harbor, lots were staked off and recorded in Los Angeles. But, as Uncle Timms said ruefully, the only mine on the island was a paint mine—"Timms's Mine"—and

that was a failure. About this time a rumor that the Confederacy was intending to make the island a rendezvous, prompted the government to build barracks and to station troops at the isthmus.

"Johnson's Landing" was settled by John Benn and his Spanish wife. It was later known as "Benn's Place." Capt. and Mrs. Howland bought squatter rights of Harvey Rhoads ten years later in what is now known as Howland Valley. Samuel Prentiss of Rhode Island, a deserting sailor known as "Old Sam," was another settler, who died in '65, and was buried in Howland's Valley. Avalon Valley was settled by the bachelor brothers Johnson. About five families lived on the island when the Howlands were there. The first American child born thereon was William Percival Howland—April 8, 1866. When it was discovered that the United States never had owned the island, and after James Lick acquired it, the settlers left.

Smugglers? Of course there were smugglers in and about the islands. During Mexican rule it is stated that there was so much discrimination against Americans that numbers of the latter carried on contraband trade to some extent. Santa Catalina's services in such proceedings, however, is doubtful, as the island is inconvenient to the mainland. There was smuggling, however, at Santa Rosa and at "Smuggler's Cove," on Santa Cruz, and that within rather recent date. From these points the contraband goods could be taken across in fishing boats to Santa Barbara.

George R. Shatto bought Catalina Island in 1887 for \$150,000, and in about a year's time negotiated with an English syndicate at the figure of \$400,000, \$40,000 of which was actually paid. But the mines proving not to be what they had promised, the matter fell through. In 1891 the Bannings acquired the island, all excepting a few tracts which are up to the present held by other parties. But this is modern history, and may be read in the attractions on the island which may be seen with one's own eyes, and in all that the Tuna Club has done to protect the fisheries, and to make the island world attractive and famous.

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**Bed**

Call and See It at

Holmes Disappearing

Bed Exhibit

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**James P.**

Finest

Standard

525 So. B.

Agency

Grovers

Soft and

Easy

Shoes

For Ten-

der Feet.

ODD LITTLE POEMS.

This is Her Garden.

In silence

she sows

and worked,

with patient, ten-

dacious

care.

Her flowers in orderly array

are planted

in rows,

and spiced pink,

larkspur,

and the honeyed

lavender.

She is proud

ranks that high above

the rear

again they fill with brilliant

sunlight

days, while through the

nights

they fill with

fragrant promise of unseen delights.

garden blooms, its fountains spill

watered laughter over marble brims

of emptiness its beauty dims.

As I pass lift wistful eyes,

shakes a disappointed head,

rustling garden, longing, sighs

who will not walk there, being

here, if to this world return

released, might come her gentle

those who with the flowers still

presence in the heaven she

ever here, her soul set free

earthly

very garden, it may be,

sorrows undivined by all

her air serene and tranquil

let her rest, while empty

memory this garden space;

beauty wrought with loving

Mildred Howell, in Harper's.

**Demand PURE DRUGLESS BUCHU GIN**

**DRUGLESS, SERUMLESS, and KNIFELESS**

**PURE BUCHU GIN**

**BUCHU GIN**

[Saturday, February 14, 1914.]

James P. D...  
Fine Footwear  
Standard of Quality  
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Grovers  
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Easy  
Shoes  
For Ten-  
der Feet.



Style 3261—"Soft Vici" All leather soles. Plain toe, low heel. \$1.50. Same styles in Ostrich, hand-sewed soles, plain toe, button or lace. \$1.50. Grovers soft and easy. Cloth or kid top, welt or lace. \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Grovers House Shoe in Plain hand-sewed soles, plain toe. \$1.50. Grovers House Slipper, on strap, low heel, soft and easy. 20 styles in Burner's Fit-Easy. High or low. \$1.50. Send for Catalog of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

### Demand PURE Drinking Water

This Water-Purifier will let her rest, while empty to you and me, enough reservation canary at rest to memory this garden space; Total charge is \$1.00. Your satisfaction is guaranteed. HEALTH if you demand that we give you. Demand that we give you. PURIFIER THE water, and you now needs a man; Jones: Then I call Mr. Oldboy a liar as far as it is permitted by the by-laws of this association.

John Howell, in Harper's.

**Why Marry.**

"I am angry with you, expense incur

and hold a costly wife,

Rebellion 'gainst authority

comes when such men hold sway;

But he who will obedient be,

To laws both just and wise,

Exemplifies the principles

That all just law implies.

—[Augustus Treadwell, in Brooklyn Times.]

**Open Country.**

The Park is gay with flowers and the Park is soft with green,

The little lake is dancing in the sunlight's golden sheen;

But for me, the tawny hillside where the purple shadows lie,

And the tumbling ocean stretching to the circle of the sky.

The Park has rustic benches, that the strollers may not tire,

And songbirds trilling gaily in a grove beneath the wire;

But the redwoods spread a fragrant couch along the canyon trail,

As they sigh a wistful answer to the calling of the quail.

The Park is fenced and guarded to preserve its sylvan charm,

And sheltered lest the breezes work its fragile beauties harm;

But the open country lies between the mountains and the sea,

And the west wind ranges over it and shares the world with me.

—[Eunice Ward, in Sunset.]

**Homes.**

O little homes, ye little homes of love!

Strength of a man; a woman's song;

laugh of a child;

Warmth of a fire; glow of a lamp; though wild

The wind without, and grim the skies above.

O little homes, set close at every hand:

Ye narrow walled-in worlds of joys and fears,

Built of the commonplace of smiles and tears,

Ye are the heart and sinew of the land!

—[Flossy Crannell Means, in Youth's Companion.]

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**CANCER.**

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Grape and Orange Diets in their

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Have you ever considered that you one of the greatest pieces of mechanism ever constructed, a most complex and highly organized machine needing constant attention to fit it for highest usefulness?



A daily dip in an inviting bath cleans the body and awakens the physical faculties. It increases your worth and you know it in the way you look.

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of our installation is proper equipment for those who value themselves.

**JAMES W. HELLMAN**  
719 SOUTH SPRING STREET

SUNDAY MORNING,

## BLANKETED BY SNOW.

Phenomenal Fall in Empire State.

Deadly Storm Since Year 1888 Has Paralyzed All Communications.

Roads and Railways Covered by Forty Inches of the "Beautiful."

Two Weather Follows With Gale Lashing the Sea to a Fury.

NYA NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES  
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A snow storm said to rival in severity the great storm of 1888, raged to the maximum of zero weather in Upper Hudson Valley, the Mohawk Valley and the northern and western parts of the State all day, bringing up many of the smaller roads and trolley lines and paralyzing communication generally. All trains were delayed.

Today the fall of snow ceased in many districts, only to be followed by a return to the zero weather and high winds which have the State in their grip for the last four days. Six deaths were caused in this city by the storm, and the total fatalities in the recent cold spell and storm conditions numbered seven.

While the snowfall in the metropolitan area was only ten inches and at other points in the lower Hudson Valley as much as twelve inches, districts in upper valley reported a fall of over twenty inches. At Albany the snow was fourteen inches in thickness and from points north and south of that city phenomenal falls in some sections were reported, the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

**THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY**  
HEART OF IT  
ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED AND SPECIAL

The Foremost Events of Yesterday  
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PACIFIC

ATORS AT SAN

### ALLEGED WAGER IGNORED.

That Sol Bauman was willing to make a wager with I. J. Miller that Philip Senegar, the former head of the junk trust, would be convicted of perjury was not allowed to be presented to the jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday during the hearing of the case. Bauman, who was both

Ghirardelli  
Ground Chocolate